THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

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WHY IOWA SMASHED THE WINDOWS

International Newsreel photograph

WHAT GAME IS HE GUNNING FOR NOW?

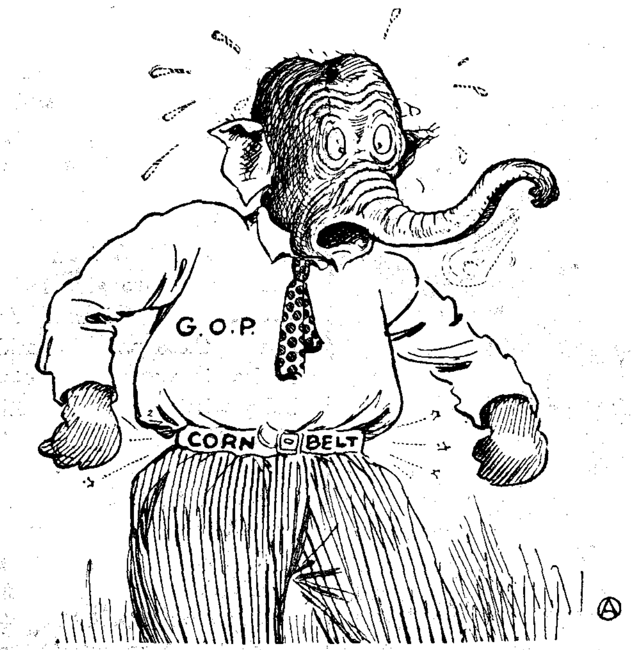
This is Smith Wildman Brookhart, politician, farmer, sharpshooter and hunter, out for a day's sport with his dog. Now that he has beaten Senator Cummins for the Republican Senatorial nomination in Iowa, they are wondering in Washington what political game he will be after next.

IF IOWA "HAD TUMBLED a ton of dynamite down on the dome of the national capitol," it could not have produced a greater explosion in Washington than it did by giving Smith Wildman Brookhart the Republican nomination for Senator and putting the venerable Senator Cummins into the discard, declares the most widely circulated newspaper in the Hawkeye State. "Iowa started out to smash the windows a little," continues the Des Moines *Register*, and "nobody knows where this smashing will end." The news of the Brookhart victory, writes the Baltimore *Sun's* Washington correspondent, reached the capital with a noise like many trumpets: "Democrats, Progressives, and members of the farm bloc of all faiths seized upon it to beat out stanzas of a song which all had the same refrain—that the Administration had received a direct and stunning rebuke." "All the bad boys of Congress began to make faces behind the teacher's back," remarked a New York *World* correspondent. Washington dispatches were at once filled with predictions that Congress might be kept in session all summer in the effort to pass farm relief legislation. Dispatches and editorials from Western papers talked of another revolt of the West like the one that wrecked the Taft Administration. Democratic leaders were heard predicting a Democratic victory in the nation two years hence. Political gossip in the capital concerned itself with the possible weakening of the Coolidge prestige, and all the little Presidential booms suddenly assumed a prominent place in the conjectures of the correspondents. Only the "Presidential spokesman," according to one correspondent, retained his customary calm.

But why did Iowa start out to smash the political windows? Some light on this sensational performance may be gathered from the editorial comment of Iowa newspapers all through the State, which we have gathered by telegraph. Out of thirty newspapers replying, all but two or three attribute Brookhart's huge margin of some 70,000 votes over Cummins in a total of more than 400,000 to more or less well-founded rural resentment at the Administration's failure to give legislative relief to the farmer. And half of these papers consider no less important the voters' indignation over the unseating of Brookhart in favor of the Democrat, Steck, after the former had been declared elected by the State authorities. There is no mention of Prohibition, wet candidates' votes were negligible, and the World Court is mentioned just once as a minor factor.

Iowa voters, declares that important farm weekly, *The Iowa Homestead* (which did not openly support Brookhart as in former campaigns), undoubtedly felt "that Iowa should be allowed to select its own Senator, and that it had elected Brookhart in 1924, and that the Senate went out of its way to unseat him." This, the Des Moines weekly considers the largest single factor in Brookhart's success. Similarly, the Sioux City *Tribune*, which takes pains to announce itself independent and both "pro-Cummins and friendly to Brookhart in the campaign just ended," finds the most outstanding fact of the primary campaign "that Iowa is tenacious of its own natural rights in the matter of electing representatives to the Congress." The Brookhart nomination, declares the Muscatine *Journal* (Ind.), was in large part a protest "against his expulsion from the Senate." More than any other one thing, we read in the Cedar Rapids *Republican* (Rep.), Brookhart's nomination is *prima facie* notice to the United States Senate to keep its hands off Iowa's elections." The Sioux

City *Journal* (Rep.) links with the waning of Coolidge sentiment the State's resentment over the unseating of Brookhart as the chief factors in the result of the primary. An unusual twist to this sentiment is reported by the Burlington *Hawkeye* (Rep.): "The way the unseating of Brookhart worked in his favor was, he gave voters opportunity to show disapproval of the Senate, rather than to vindicate him." What they considered "the unfair unseating of Brookhart by the Senate," according to the Cherokee *Times* (Rep.), in the strong Brookhart territory in Northwest Iowa, caused thousands of Iowans to vote for him even tho not enamored of his theories. All of the papers just quoted agree that the desire to protest against the Administration's "do nothing" agricultural program also figured in the voting.



"SOMETHING'S GOT TO BE DONE WITH THIS BELT! IT'S PINCHING ME!!"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The daily press of Iowa was said to be predominantly in favor of Cummins, so it is interesting to note one statement from a pro-Brookhart paper in the eleventh Congressional district, the Brookhart stronghold. The Le Mars *Globe-Post* (Dem.) says that the Republican voters "went to the polls grimly determined to punish the party leaders for their strong-arm dealings with Brookhart" and the result, it adds, proved that:

> "The Iowa citizenry is sick and tired of the casual way in which the Middle West, like a well-behaved child, has been shoved into a corner while the bad boys from the East have the tariff and everything else their own way. Brookhart himself is nothing but a symbol. He is only a symbol of progressive thought, of sturdy individual effort against party machinery. The nomination of Brookhart is one of the growing pains of a newer and greater statesmanship. We're glad he rolled up a big majority."

Besides giving Iowa voters a chance to express their "disapproval of the treatment accorded agriculture in national legislation," Mr. Brookhart, says the Fort Dodge *Messenger* (Ind.), "appealed to many in the rôle of a martyr and won to his side an army of voters who otherwise would have given to him little consideration." Sympathy for Brookhart undoubtedly figured in the contest, says the Keokuk *Gates City* (Ind.), down in the extreme southeast corner of Iowa, altho, "when it 'comes down to brass tacks' the Administration at Washington was the real issue." The two chief factors which brought about the success of Brookhart, says the Des Moines *Capital* (Rep.), were his championship of political protest and the sympathy caused by his unseating. It does not seem to the Mason City *Globe-Gazette* (Ind. Rep.) that the Brookhart-Steck episode was so transcendentally important—"the very real and definite peeve of the agricultural West against the Administration and the industrial East was undoubtedly the potent factor." The chief reason for Brookhart's success, declares the Spencer *News-Herald* (Ind.), in the Brookhart territory in northwestern Iowa, "is that Iowa is sick and tired of a standpat Administration that knows only local interests." And we find similar sentiments in the Iowa City *Press-Citizen* and the Webster *Freeman Journal* (Rep.), which "hope Iowa farmers will continue to show their resentment until they are accorded fair play":

> "Keep up the good fight! Carry it into every agricultural district in the country. Elect men loyal to the interests of agriculture regardless of party affiliations until the 'powers that be' lose their grip or until they are forced to treat the greatest industry in the country with due consideration. The Coolidges, the Jardines, the Butlers, the Mellons, the Macniders, and the rest of them have their answer in the primaries of Iowa and Illinois, and it is to be hoped that they are big enough and sensible enough to profit thereby and be influenced to cast their lot on the side of the people instead of using every means, fair or foul, to defeat popular sentiment, and to prevent the great agricultural sections of the country from getting the consideration and treatment to which they are entitled."

A number of Iowa papers, in reply to our telegraphic request for their explanation of Brookhart's victory, do not mention his unseating at the hands of the United States Senate, but make it wholly a matter of resentment over the treatment of agriculture at Washington. As the Des Moines *Register* (Ind. Rep.) remarks:

> "The national Administration and everybody in the East has been running along on the theory that the farm-west agitation does not really mean anything. All these good people from President Coolidge and Secretary Hoover down are warned now that the old program of taking care of the industries, the railroads, and the banks is not going to round out a government prospectus the West will accept. However it is done, the farm has got to be taken into the charmed circle."

Distinctly a protest vote to make the East understand that the West demands relief legislation for its economic ills, is the Marshalltown *Times-Republican's* (Rep.) interpretation of the Brookhart vote. According to the Davenport *Times* (Rep.), on the Mississippi, it is "a protest against the indifference of Coolidge toward the farmers," which puts Coolidge "definitely on the toboggan." The Waterloo *Courier* (Ind. Rep.) expects that the wise politicians connected with the Coolidge Administration will take the hint and give new life to the farm relief legislation so long dallied with in Congress. The Centerville *Iowegian and Citizen* (Rep.), down near the Missouri border, apparently regretting the defeat of Cummins, speaks of Brookhart as the "beneficiary of unrest." The simple word "unrest" suffices the Charles City *Press and Intelligencer* (Rep.) as an explanation of it all. Farmers and workers together "flocked to Brookhart's standard in a great protest against agricultural depression," says the Cedar Rapids *Gazette* (Ind.), which does not believe that they will benefit much from the change. Says the Cherokee *Chief* (Ind.), in Brookhart's northwestern stamping ground: "It is a revolt of the West against Eastern dictation and power." *The Pilot Tribune* (Rep.) and *Democrat* (Ind.), of Storm Lake, agree in calling Brookhart's nomination primarily a protest against the way things have been going on in Washington, the first named paper adding: "The Administration is about as popular in Iowa at present as a case of pneumonia." In one of the northern tier of countries the *Upper Des Moines Republican*, of Algona, speaks of the nomination of Brookhart as "a slap at the Administration for opposing farm legislation in Congress."

Other Iowa papers are not so certain. In Brookhart's own town of Washington *The Journal* (Rep.), which favored Cummins, finds it difficult to discover the significance of this "indefinite and uncertain" protest. The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* (Rep.)

calls Brookhart a Socialist and says that his nomination "merely signifies that the people of this State have not yet returned to sound reasoning processes." About all the Ottumwa *Courier* (Rep.) can see is that the voters want Mr. Brookhart rather than Senator Cummins. The Oskaloosa *Herald* (Rep.), in the coal-mining district, remarks significantly:

> "It will not be strange if history repeats and Iowa elects another Democratic Senator in November. Mr. Porter, the Democratic nominee, is a better campaigner and abler man than Steck, and will get an enormous Republican following."

The repercussions of the Iowa primary were naturally felt in other Middle Western States. In Kansas, William Allen White would remind the Administration, through the columns of his Emporia *Gazette*, that "Massachusetts leadership can not lead Western Republicans; the East can not comprehend the West." Senator Capper's Topeka *Capital* is more specific, predicting that in the present session of Congress:

> "There will be a determined effort for some legislation if it takes all summer. Farm-relief legislation, moreover, can take no other form at this date than the farm organizations have demanded. An export corporation or board for surplus farm staples is foreshadowed by the result in Iowa."

The Iowa vote, says the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.), in Nebraska is a direct challenge to the party leaders: "It is an unmistakable demand that the basic tenet of Republicanism, tariff protection, shall be extended to the farm." The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) in Missouri reasons that "the Iowa primary should be a tremendous incentive to Congressmen to find some sound substitution for the defeated Haugen bill." In Minnesota the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.) observes that the Iowa episode "ought to provide Washington with food for thought—assuming that there is in Washington the capacity and disposition to think about the Western farm problem." The less sympathetic Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) says the grievance of the corn belt "is that it has not been able to make the inflated status of its $200-an acre land profitable and that the Government has not rushed to its rescue with a subsidy and a scheme of price fixing." But that widely circulated Republican newspaper, the Chicago *Tribune*, while no friend of Mr. Brookhart, wants to inform the East that "Iowa's discontent is shared pretty generally throughout the Middle West," and while "Iowa Republicans may seem to New York a peculiar lot," there will be "a lot more like them unless Congress wakes up to the situation which is steadily crystallizing in the West."

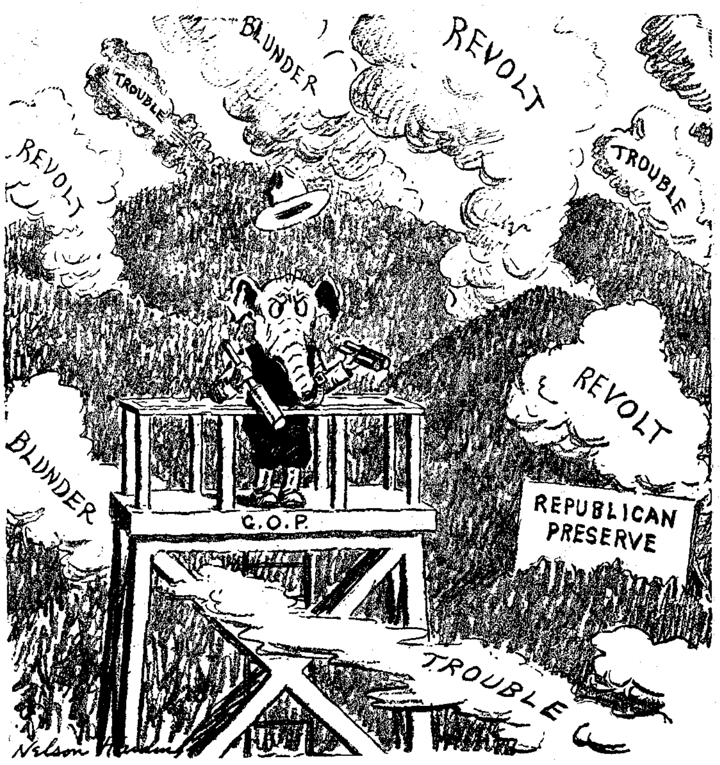
The result of the Brookhart victory in Iowa, so Clinton W. Gilbert of the New York *Evening Post* is convinced, "will be an effort in Washington to placate the Western farmer":

> "The chances of the passage of the Haugen-McNary bill in some modification are greatly strengthened. The Senate was waiting for the verdict of Iowa and now it has it.
>
> "The President never has declared definitely for or against any of the farm-relief measures before Congress, and the prediction is made that he will sign a Haugen bill if it does not carry too large an appropriation, and if its most objectionable features are removed. This is the most immediate result that is likely to spring from the Brookhart victory.
>
> "President Coolidge is facing the usual reaction which comes against the occupant of the White House in the middle of his term. In this case it is increased by the dissatisfaction of the West with the price of farm products.
>
> "A really solid farm bloc will probably emerge."

As against the predictions of Mr. Gilbert and other Washington correspondents that something will be done for the farmers in consequence of the Brookhart victory in Iowa, the writer of a Universal Service dispatch says flatly: "Farm-relief legislation is dead for this session of Congress." "The consumers of the United States would have reason for apprehension if Congress and the President gave signs of yielding to the demands of the corn belt," says the Washington *Post;* "but there is no such sign."

Among the many political writers who attempt to draw conclusions from what happened in Iowa, we find this similar enumeration of the possible results is given by Arthur M. Evans, of the Washington *Post*, writing from Des Moines:

> "1. Will the jolt handed Washington mean farm relief? Iowa's idea is that Congress and the Administration will sit up and take notice of what is deemed a notice from the corn belt to fish or cut bait.
>
> "2. How are President Coolidge's political fortunes affected? Throughout the corn belt of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana the President has been diminishing in popularity, and for months an air of chilliness has been manifest. From all appearances the Chicago speech was to Coolidge what the Winona speech on downward revision upward was to President Taft a banana peel. The primaries demonstrate Coolidge is slipping.



OLD FIRE WARDEN'S GOT A SUSPICION THERE'S SUMPIN' BURNIN'

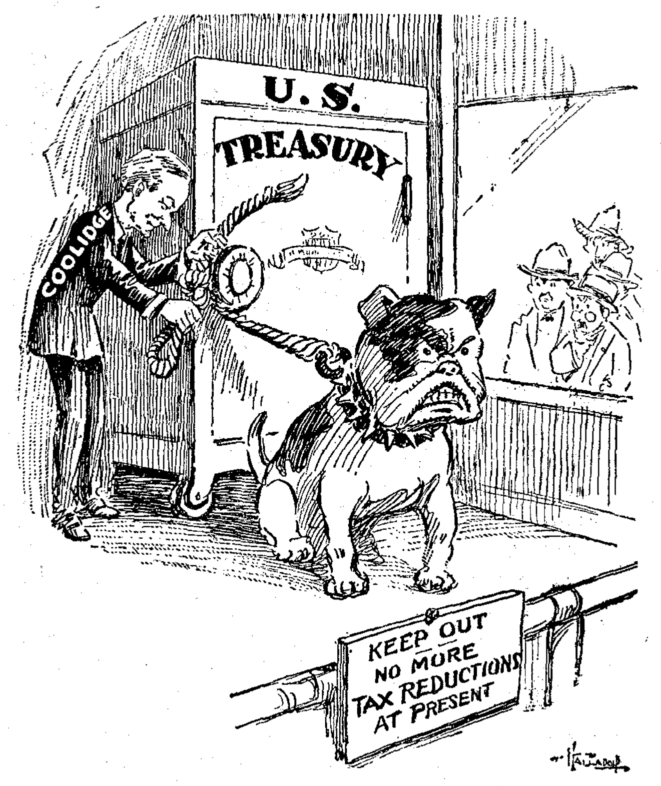
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

> "3. Former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois is regarded in Iowa as the great hope of agriculture. Next comes Gen. Charles G. Dawes, who is fighting for farm relief. Politicians out here almost unanimously say that either Lowden or Dawes would have a walkaway against Coolidge in Iowa.
>
> "4. A growing cleavage between the 'Eastern view' and the 'Western view' on protection as applied to industries, labor, banks, the railroads and as not applied to agriculture. Iowa's corn belt echoes with red-hot criticism that New England is unsympathetic toward the Middle West and is devoid of understanding of the agricultural problem.
>
> "5. After telling the world that 'New England' makes nothing of a hit in Iowa, many declare the movement farm-relief enactments will be followed by an agitation for downward revision of the tariff on articles consumed by the farmer.
>
> "6. A rising hope among the Democrats. They are building on the theory that Iowa, having elected one Democratic Senator, Dan Steck, may repeat 1924.
>
> "Nationally, the State leaders theorize that out of the farm-relief controversy may come a Southwest alinement that might give a strong Western Democratic candidate for the Presidency a good chance in 1928, if agrarian amelioration is developed into a national issue."

NO TAX REDUCTION NEXT YEAR

"WHAT! NO BEANS?" exclaims the tired business man, returning home after a hard day, as his wife's enumeration of the good things for dinner omits the time-honored standby of armies and Alaskan prospectors. Then, without a moment's hesitation, he shoots her—in a vaudeville sketch now touring the country. In real life the tired business man, we may assume, exclaims, "What! No tax reduction next year?" when he reads in the evening paper the White House statement that no further Federal tax cuts are to be expected this year or next. The program of President Coolidge and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, it seems, will be to use future Treasury surpluses in effecting the greatest possible reduction in the public debt, which, according to the New York *Times*, has been reduced approximately $800,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, and more than $6,000,000,000 since the autumn of 1919.

The talk about it began early this month when word came from Washington that the Treasury surplus for the fiscal year *might* amount to $400,000,000, instead of the $270,000,000 predicted a few months ago. From the beginning, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, "President Coolidge's policy has been to hold down Federal expenditures and to apply the annual surplus to tax reductions and retirement of the public debt." And the President is right in his attitude, declares the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), "for there is no assurance that the present flow of revenue returns will be maintained indefinitely. And even if it were, the public debt should receive first consideration." As Ashmun Brown, *The Journal's* Washington correspondent, explains:



THERE YOU ARE, FIDO!
—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*.

"With $3,500,000,000 already collected, it seems safe to estimate that another $500,000,000 will come in by the end of the month, because on June 15 the second instalment of income tax payments is due. Last year, income tax and custom house collections brought $601,000,000 into the Treasury in June, and in the same month of 1924, these two items produced $614,000,000.

"The fact that the money is now coming into the Treasury so rapidly, even under the reduced revenue law, and the further fact that such substantial reductions have been made in the public debt, have had two results here which the President views with anxiety. First, they have led to the wide-spread publication of a statement that the Coolidge Administration will be in a position next year, or the year following, to make a further reduction in taxes. A second result of the large collections has been to give those who are clamoring for relief for the corn belt farmers an impulse to renew their agitation. They are quoting the figures of large revenues to demonstrate that the Treasury can well afford a large drain. And those who are seeking appropriations from Congress for new government activities are greatly encouraged and are increasing their demands. All assume that Uncle Sam is getting so rich that he won't miss the few millions which they want.

"That there will be a surplus of some sort, and a considerable one, the President admits. He and the Treasury Department for many months have anticipated a surplus. But the point the President makes is that a surplus this year does not mean that there is going to be a surplus next year."

We then see a strange phenomenon—full agreement between leading Democratic and Republican dailies with the President's attitude that any surplus reported by the Treasury be applied to the reduction of the public debt, and not to further tax reduction. To quote the Democratic New York *World:*

"The President is absolutely right when he states that any appreciable surplus in the current fiscal year should not be regarded as justifying a further reduction of taxes, but should be used to benefit the taxpayers by reducing the national debt. The unexpectedly high yield of taxes during the past year was a result of prosperous business conditions which will not continue indefinitely. Furthermore, the full effect of this year's tax reductions will not be felt until 1927. For these reasons the surplus in the Treasury on June 30 is not likely to be duplicated twelve months hence. The strictest economy may be necessary in order to avoid a deficit next year and the imposition of higher taxes.

"No better use can be made of a surplus than that which President Coolidge has indicated. The more rapidly the debt is retired the less its total cost in interest and principal. For every additional year that each billion dollars of our national debt runs the total cost to the taxpayers is increased by some $20,000,000. The time to reduce the debt burden is now, while the country is prosperous and money is plentiful. The President has taken the unpopular side of a very important question, but the course which he advocates is wise and sensible."

"The general prosperity stands to gain by getting a large share of the war debt out of the way as quickly as possible," agrees the independent Columbus *Dispatch*. "In fact, the interests of tax reduction itself will profit by that policy in the long run." This statement is thus elaborated by the Washington *Post*, a strong Coolidge supporter:

"Obviously the rapid reduction of the public debt is the wisest course to pursue. The more rapidly it is reduced and the sooner it is paid the better will be the national credit. Furthermore, reduction of the public debt is one way to reduce direct taxes. The smaller the debt the smaller the interest to be paid; and all interest must be paid out of taxes."

"Debt reduction should go hand in hand with tax reduction," thinks the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) agrees that "the soundest policy will be to take every dollar possible and apply it to the reduction of the national debt." The Tacoma *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) likewise favors "disposing of national obligations so that all of the burden will not be passed along to future generations." As the Philadelphia paper observes:

"Wiping out a part of the public debt amounts to a reduction of expenses by lessening the interest charges paid by the Government. The present tax schedules have not been in effect long enough to determine just what may be expected from them. Business was good in 1925. The business tale for 1926 has been told in part only. It is possible that the national individual, incomes for 1926 may or may not maintain the high levels reached in 1925. The year 1927 is another unknown factor in the taxation equation. Nobody can say whether or not the present revenue will continue. A further tax reduction should not be asked or be expected now.

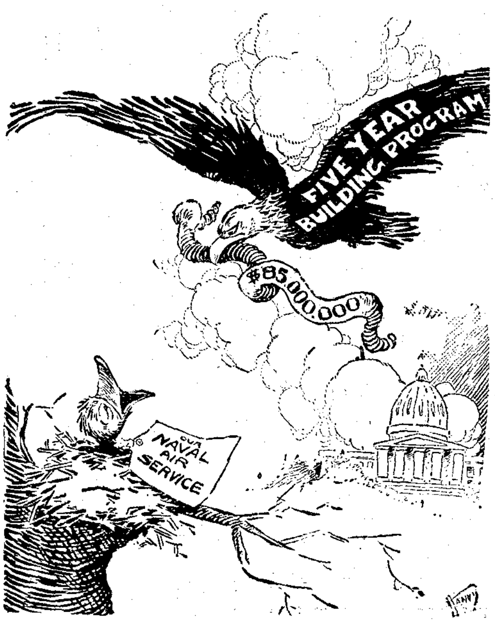
"The national financial situation is excellent. The public

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

debt of the nation is being wiped out. The budget is working well. Congress has, rather heroically thus far, resisted most of the pressures and temptations. The national taxation and debt policies are proving sounder every day. They should be continued. There was never a better time to leave well enough alone."

To the independent Newark *News,* however, "this is a curious view, considering the sources from which surpluses come and the persistent inability of the Secretary of the Treasury to estimate surpluses in advance with any degree of accuracy. The 1925 surplus, for example, was four times the Treasury Department's estimate." Continues this independent paper:

> "While flattering encomiums on the genius of the Treasury for financing us out of debt come from Washington, it is well to take thought once more on the extent to which we not only have been but continue to be overtaxed.
>
> "It is an economic offense against the nation when the Government collects in taxes more than it needs. Not merely is the actual excess taxing an offense not justifiable on any sound theory of the relation between Government and people. It goes beyond that, for the volume of taxation enters as a whole into business and living costs, and is pyramided in greater or less degree as the burden is passed from shoulder to shoulder in the process of economic distribution. Annual surpluses of hundreds of millions in the Treasury mean, in all probability, several times that much needlessly taken ultimately from pockets which have real need of it. They mean high prices paid by the poorest.
>
> "Government surpluses lead to extravagance, and would have done so in these last few years but for the Coolidge program of economy leading to tax reduction. At that, if taxes were not too high they could not be cut, and two such cuts as we have had, still leaving too much money to accumulate in the nation's coffers, justify complaint and arouse suspicion."



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SAVED!
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

Furthermore, it appears to the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) that "the condition of the Treasury will fully warrant another tax reduction by next March, and if the Coolidge Administration is adverse to such a course, the Democrats will seize upon it as a campaign issue." To quote another influential Democratic paper, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

> "Certainly there is much in the White House tax and debt declaration that will place the Administration on the defensive. In surrendering the tax reduction-economy slogan, after all these years, the Administration may be placing in the hands of political opponents a dangerous weapon."

Political observers in Washington, however, do not underestimate the President's political sagacity. Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, asserts that the real reason why a reduction of taxes is opposed at the present time is that the Coolidge Administration wishes to accumulate a surplus in the Treasury so that just before the Presidential campaign gets under way they could come forward with another income tax reduction bill and ask the people to vote the Republican ticket because a Republican régime had three times reduced taxes. David Lawrence, in fact, in one of his Consolidated Press dispatches, predicts, after interviewing Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate, that the American people may confidently expect a reduction of income taxes payable in March, 1928, assuming that there is no serious slump in business in the meantime. As the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) remarks: "The White House 'spokesman' does not speak for the House and the Senate. He may give out the hymn, but there is no assurance that even the 'regular' members of his own party will join in the chorus."

A BIG MILITARY AVIATION PROGRAM

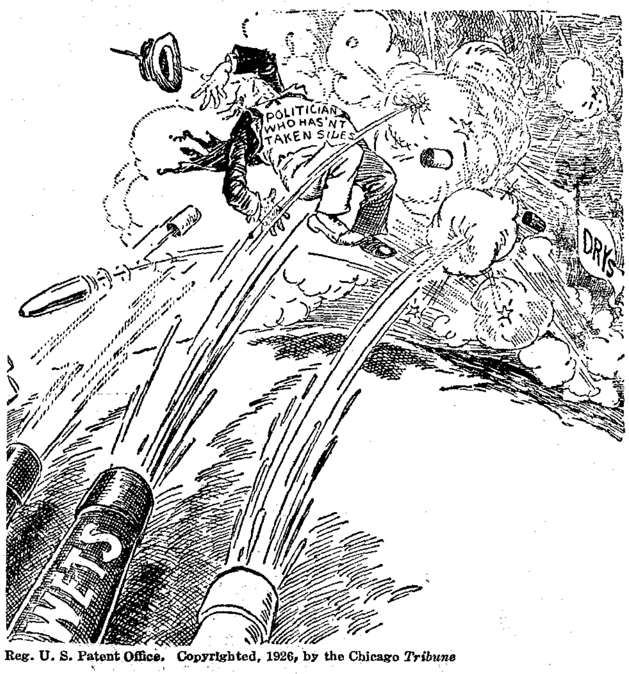
WHAT MIGHT BE CALLED AVIATION WEEK in Washington saw, during the first part of this month, the passage through the Senate of the bill authorizing an annual expenditure for Army aviation of $40,000,000 on a five-year program that contemplates the construction of a total of 1,800 airplanes and as many airships and balloons as the Secretary of War may recommend. The bill also authorizes the addition of 403 officers to the flying personnel of the newly designated Air "Corps" and sufficient enlisted men to bring their number up to about 15,000. But one such appropriation, to paraphrase an old saying, does not make an "aviation week" in Washington. On the following day the Senate authorized the expenditure by the Navy of some $85,000,000 over a five-year period. This provides for the construction of 1,947 airplanes and two rigid dirigibles vastly larger than the *Shenandoah,* together with a substantial increase in the Navy's flying personnel, and the purchase of a small duralumin-covered airship for experimental purposes. At the end of the program the Army, it is estimated, will have 2,200 first-class fighting planes and the Navy 1,600. The bills, admits the Cincinnati *Enquirer,* "are not all that Colonel Mitchell and his friends desired, but they constitute a tremendous stride forward in the direction of sane preparedness."

Still another aviation bill—the one which places the control of commercial and civil aviation under the Department of Commerce—was signed by President Coolidge on May 20, points out the St. Paul *Dispatch,* and it goes on:

> "These three measures go far toward implementing the recommendations of the Air Board appointed by President Coolidge last year. Congress has shown wisdom and energy in translating them into action. A far step has been taken toward overcoming the lead established by certain other countries."

"The Army and Navy building programs will commend themselves to public opinion," thinks the New York *Sun,* and the New York *Times* thinks "President Coolidge deserves credit for setting the Morrow Board to work." According to the Toledo *Blade,* the latest statistics on military aviation abroad show that Great Britain maintains 1,053 airplanes in commission; Japan, 1,300; Italy, 1,500, and France, 5,542, reserve included. And now, remarks the New York *Herald Tribune,* "the United States intends to take the lead in flying." To quote the Chicago *Journal of Commerce:*

> "The passage of the Army and Navy bills marks the completion of an important legislative program. The civil aviation bill, already passed by Congress and signed by the President, was the first part of the program.
>
> "The aircraft controversy which centered around Colonel Mitchell last year has resulted in a remarkable benefit. The controversy opened the entire subject of American aviation to scrupulous examination.
>
> "Army and Navy officials gave the subject closer and fairer study than ever before. The President appointed an aircraft inquiry board of high ability. Under the leadership of Dwight W. Morrow, the Board made as fair and intelligent a study of the civil and military aviation problems as could have been made by any group of men in the country. The happy results of that investigation are to be found in the three measures which constitute the Congressional program regarding aviation."


POLITICIAN WHO HAS'NT TAKEN SIDES
DRYS
WETS

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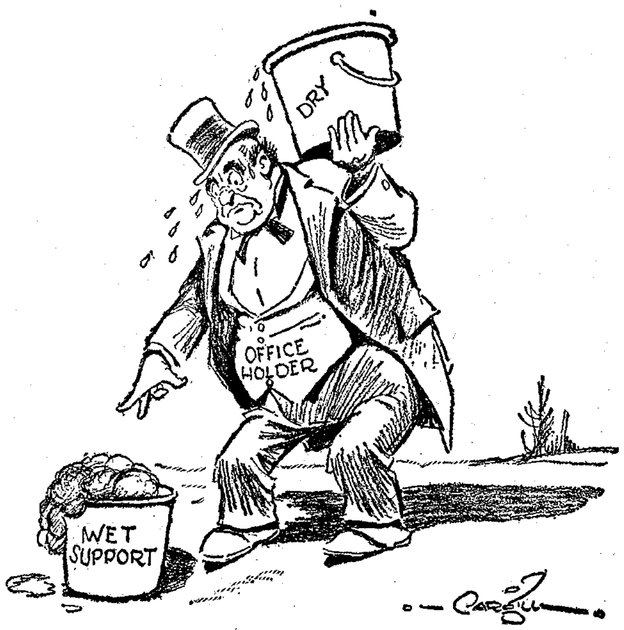
NO MAN'S LAND
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.



MODERN STATESMANSHIP
—Cargill for the Central Press Association.

PITY THE POOR POLITICIAN!

RESULTS OF THE WET AND DRY HEARINGS

CURIOUSLY ENOUGH, wets as well as drys declare themselves satisfied with the action of the Senatorial committee which, after listening for three weeks to the clashing arguments of Prohibition's friends and foes, and after presumably weighing these arguments for twice that length of time, finally reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of all pending wet measures. This means the pigeon-holing of nearly a dozen bills which sought to bring back light wines and beer by amending the Eighteenth Amendment or liberalizing the Volstead Law. Among them was a bill to provide for a national referendum on Prohibition. The satisfaction of the drys with this result, of course, requires no explanation. But why do the wets profess themselves contented with a defeat? Because, says one of their spokesmen, Senator Edwards of New Jersey: "We have accomplished more than we had hoped at this time. We have effectively drawn the attention of the country to the complete failure of Prohibition and the necessity for practical revision of existing discriminatory and clearly unjustified laws." And the Springfield *Union*, a wet daily, argues that "the real advantage is with the anti-Volstead side in securing from a notably dry Senate such a hearing as was given."

Non-partizan observers agree that the hearings have resulted in more open activities on the part of both the wets and the drys, and that the Prohibition issue has been forced into a prominence that would not otherwise have been accorded it in the approaching elections. "Prohibition is a problem bound to plague many politicians," remarks the New York *Herald Tribune;* and in an editorial headed "The Wets' Defeat" the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* discusses the situation as follows:

"The wet advocates in Congress have lost their fight. Their proposal for a referendum on the Volstead Law and all their proposals for the modification of that law have died in the Senate committee to which they were referred. It was a foregone conclusion. The Committee has a dry majority, and both houses of Congress, as at present constituted, are overwhelmingly dry.

"But the modificationists, who of course expected no tangible victory at this time, have accomplished the real purpose of their fight. That was through agitation to help arouse public sentiment on the Prohibition question. That they certainly have done. It is the paramount issue, undoubtedly. The most adroit candidate is going to have great difficulty this time in avoiding a definite declaration of his attitude on Volsteadism, because it is a question in which the people at large are keenly and belligerently interested. The Congressional election will give us some definite information on the trend of public sentiment on the subject and what State referendums are held will give us more. It is public sentiment which in the end will decide the national policy, despite the interested efforts to make it appear that the Volstead Law is as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians."

The wet and dry hearings, which created something of a sensation, were held in April before a special subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. On June 3 this subcommittee, made up of four drys and one wet, reported as follows:

"The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State, January 29, 1919. We believe this amendment to be morally right and economically wise.

"So long as this amendment is a part of our fundamental law it is the duty of all officers, legislative, executive and judicial, to aid in its enforcement.

"The advocates of modification of the present Prohibition laws propose to weaken the same. They seek to directly or indirectly authorize the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. This is contrary to the spirit and intent of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The Constitution is a grant of power. Those powers are limited, and such limits are not to be transcended. A national referendum is not provided for, and it is our belief that it was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that a national referendum would ever be attempted. No laws have been enacted which provide a machinery for the holding of such a referendum.

"Wherefore, your subcommittee recommends that all of the above-named joint resolutions and Senate bills and the amendments thereto be indefinitely postponed."

The comment of the drys sounds a note of quiet contentment. "The subcommittee's adverse report on the liquor bills was the only consistent action it could take as long as the Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution," remarks Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League. "So that's that," says the Birmingham *News*. And in the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* we read:

"With all that is being said, in Congress and out of it, regarding the wisdom or desirability of submitting to a referendum the

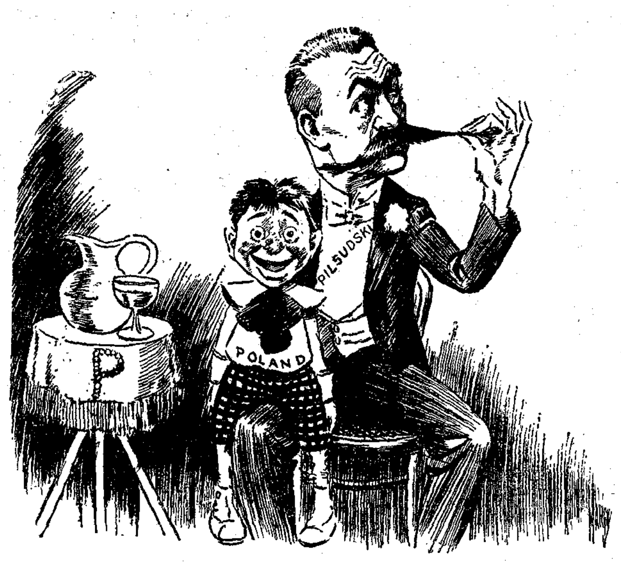
> question of Prohibition and Prohibition enforcement, it might be well to pause long enough to consider the important fact that there has been, at each biennial period since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, a full and free expression of the sentiment of the voting population of the country on this subject. What is the result? We find, both in Congress and in a majority of the State legislatures, a constantly increasing number of lawmakers, with mandates direct from the people, unalterably opposed to the repeal or any modification of the law. It is apparent that the desire of those who undoubtedly reflect public sentiment is for stricter enforcement.
>
> "It can not reasonably be insisted by the modificationists and nullificationists that Senators and Representatives, as well as State legislators, do not fairly reflect public sentiment. There has not been a moment since the adoption of the enforcement code when Prohibition was not an issue. There has been a constant and continuing effort to make it appear that public sentiment is opposed to the very reform which it deliberately urged and to which the people have voluntarily committed themselves.
>
> "Those who are able to observe the signs of the times may see, in the results of the forthcoming elections, the answer to any doubts as to the purpose and intent of the people in the matter of law enforcement. The referendum may not be in just the form proposed by the wets, but it may prove as conclusive as it could possibly be were the issue directly stated."

Advocates of modification, on the other hand, declare that their cause has made more headway in the last six months than in six years before, and that they look forward with confidence to what the polls will reveal. And in a liberal weekly, the New York *Nation*, we find this plea for a complete political airing of the Prohibition issue, and for the cultivation of tolerance and understanding by both sides:

> "We are losing nothing of value, then, if the wet-and-dry issue replaces the traditional party lines of a vanished past. If Prohibition does in fact interest the American people more than any other issue, it is good that they should divide upon it. Let them express themselves in referenda; let them elect men who share their views. The greatest danger in the situation, it seems to us, is that they may not express themselves honestly. One of the most cheering aspects of the new absorption in the Prohibition issue, we believe, is that wet politicians are beginning to talk wet. Something of the old hypocrisy is being blown out of political discussion of Prohibition. Men are beginning, in the language of the District Attorney of New York, to talk and to vote as they drink.
>
> "Perhaps the worst result of Prohibition is this hypocrisy it has bred. The white South is impressively solid for Prohibition because it keeps liquor from the negro without eliminating drinking facilities for white gentlemen. There is a section in the North which comes dangerously near to the same position, claiming that it does not matter if 'our' class drinks rather more than before, because the working-class is more abstemious than in pre-Volstead days. Every Washington correspondent knows that some of the most ardent dry apostles on the floor of Congress are very cheerful tipplers after hours, and that some of the highest officials in Washington, men whose public utterances have been most pious in support of the Eighteenth Amendment, have not scrupled to serve liquor in their homes since the law went into force.
>
> "Not every wet is a reprobate bound for hell, not every dry is a psalm-singing hypocrite; and it does little good to sling epithets of that caliber. Hitherto the debate has been too much a campaign of ill names. The wets have growled that Prohibition was 'put over,' and the drys have replied that the wets were immoral. Anti-Saloon League campaigners have seemed to care very little how much a legislator drank if only he voted dry. Scant energy has been expended to persuade people that the Volstead Law was a sensible law worth obeying, but hundreds of millions of dollars have been asked to browbeat people into heeding a law they despised. Too many drys have seemed to feel that because the law was on the statute-books any one protesting against it was a traitor to the Constitution and that debate was at an end. The country has watched, altogether too blithely, the spectacle of a silent rebellion by millions of its citizens, doggedly defying a law which they believed an infringement of their personal rights. Is it an ill thing when that silent rebellion comes forward into the limelight of political discussion, when the views of those millions are given open debate instead of festering in secret protest?"

WHAT OUR POLES THINK OF PILSUDSKI

COMMUNISM ON ONE SIDE and a Fascist revolution, secretly planned, on the other, were frustrated, according to *Dziennik Dla Wszystkich*, of Buffalo, when Marshal Josef Pilsudski overthrew the former Polish Government, called a meeting of the National Assembly, was elected President on the first ballot, refused the honor, and chose as his candidate Prof. Ignatz Moscicki, a chemist of Lemberg. The Buffalo daily, which is the largest Polish-American newspaper in New York State, is one of the dozen Polish-American newspapers whose opinions on the Polish crisis were sought by THE DIGEST, following the overthrow of the Witos Government. The majority of them replied by telegraph, in the words of the Buffalo paper, that "Pilsudski's victory is a triumph for the new and democratic Poland, and sounds the death knell of the old, rotten, servile and reactionary régime. For the people of Poland are behind him." On the other hand, at least two of the Polish-American papers polled, *The Polish Telegram*, of Buffalo, and *Glos Robotniczy*, a Socialist daily of Detroit, flatly disagree with their contemporaries. The Buffalo paper remarks that the retirement of President Wojciechowski, and his refusal to resist Pilsudski further, recalls the old Polish proverb: "A wise man gives way to the stupid."



VENTRILOQUIST: "Now, young man, speak your own mind."
—Marcus in the New York *Times*.

To the Detroit Socialist daily, however, Pilsudski is far from stupid; he is the "representative of capitalism in Poland; the Polish Kerensky." In this paper's opinion:

> "The Pilsudski revolution is the result of the economic bankruptcy of Poland. The country is largely agricultural; 80 per cent. of its population live in villages. The best land in Poland, and the most land, is in the hands of the nobility and the clergy. In fact, the clergy itself possesses one-third of the land, while the vast majority of peasants have little land or none at all. The lack of employment in industry causes them to be completely at the mercy of the nobility.
>
> "Poland's best market before the war was Russia. Due to the hostile attitude of Poland's ruling class to the Soviet, they lost their markets. As a result of these conditions, the majority of Polish workers have been out of work for years. In every large city of Poland there have been frequent demonstrations and demands for bread. In reply, they got bullets and notices from manufacturers that more workers would be laid off.
>
> "The object of Pilsudski's *coup d'état* was to save Poland from the proletarian revolution. He thinks he will accomplish this by selling the land to the peasants and industry to the American capitalist. This task is beyond his capacity. The landlords will fight to the end to protect the land. Pilsudski, frightened by the attitude of the nobility, has already compromised with

them, and is losing the support of the peasants and workers who were backing him when he marched on Warsaw a few weeks ago."

The Chicago *Zgoda*, moreover, doubts whether Pilsudski "can unite all the factions in the Polish Diet, and establish a working majority to carry out his program," and it adds:

> "Respecting, as we do, constituted authority and social order, we can not but condemn the methods of force and terror which were but recently employed at Warsaw. In these days of democracy and freedom, the ballot and not the rifle or bayonet should decide the form of government in Poland and elsewhere."

Other Polish-American dailies, however, look upon Pilsudski as "the man of the hour in Poland, as he was in 1918," to quote *Kuryer Polski*, of Milwaukee. "In temperament Pilsudski is not unlike the late Theodore Roosevelt," declares this Polish-American paper; "he has warned party leaders that they will feel the sting of his whip unless they quit wrangling, and come to an understanding on matters vitally affecting the nation." Telegraphs the Milwaukee daily:

> "All parties agree that Pilsudski is a man of unimpeachable integrity. He is classed as a Socialist, but does not belong to any party and wants to eradicate the evils of selfish partizanship in Poland.
>
> "What effect the recent change in Poland's Government will bring about is purely a matter of conjecture, but the majority of Polish people have faith in Pilsudski. The election of President Moscicki inspires confidence in the successful solution of Poland's difficulties. The Constitution continues to be observed, the foreign policies of the previous Ministry remain unchanged, and peace and order reign throughout the country. The effects of Marshal Pilsudski's revolt, altho it was an act of violence against constituted authority, will not be detrimental to Poland. The new government officials, on the contrary, will strive to be more diligent and conscientious in the performance of their duties, in order to demonstrate their superiority over the Government just overthrown."

Besides, wires the *Ameryka-Echo*, of Toledo, "the Polish people, with the exception of a comparatively small group of politicians, stand solidly behind Pilsudski, who has proven himself a political as well as a military genius." Pilsudski's *coup*, in the opinion of *Wiadamosci Codzienne*, a Cleveland Polish-American daily, "is the best thing that has happened to Poland since her victory over Russia in 1920." Wires this Ohio paper:

> "Poland has been in the hands of reactionaries for years. The Pilsudski *coup* settled for many years, if not forever, the question: Who is going to run Poland, the big landowners and the clergy, or the people? Pilsudski has saved Poland from a protracted civil war and established the rule of pure democracy. The new President, Moscicki, is one of the best representatives of Polish democracy, and was elected simply and solely because Pilsudski recommended him to the Polish people as his candidate.
>
> "Marshal Josef Pilsudski is Poland's great man. He resembles in many ways the first great hero of the struggle of Poland for independence, Kosciusko. Pilsudski is progressive, but not radical. He enjoys the confidence of the governments of France, England, Italy, and the United States. His program is economic reconstruction, honesty and efficiency in public service. Finally, he has the backing of the army, the working men, the farmers, and the intelligentsia."

"There are those who criticize Pilsudski's manner of seizing power," notes *Glos Polski*, of Chicago, "but history will not look into the formalities of his violation of the Constitution if he accomplishes his purpose of saving Poland." According to *Nowy Swiat*, of New York:

> "His was not an ordinary military revolt of the type usually employed to win power. Pilsudski—the heroic leader in the fight for Poland's independence—could have been dictator long ago. He overthrew the Witos Government because it was reactionary; because it tolerated chaos and corruption and endangered the Constitution. Pilsudski stood up for democracy and Parliamentary government. Therefore the May revolution in Poland is in the broadest sense of the word a moral revolution."

Pilsudski's actions and character remind this Polish-American daily of Abraham Lincoln. To quote again *Dziennik Dla Wszystkich*, of Buffalo:

> "To Pilsudski turned the eyes of Poland's people, long overburdened by a reactionary clique, profiteers and thieves. The State, army, workmen, peasants, and the intelligentsia were sinking under the burden of bureaucracy, the Diet without a majority, demoralized reactionary government, partizanship, and economic bankruptcy—a hopeless situation for a nation indeed. On the one side threatened a Fascist revolution, secretly planned, on the other, Communism, with chaos everywhere.
>
> "On May 12 lightning struck. Pilsudski, the soldier, split the enchanted circle of corruption and misery of Poland with his saber. Poland, under the wise leadership of Pilsudski and his associates, will soon be on the road to happiness and prosperity. Pilsudski is an excellent organizer and knows where to find able men to fill all responsible positions. The selection of his candidate for president is proof of that. Pilsudski will remove all corruptionists, cut bureaucratic red tape, and establish strict economy. The Polish budget will at last be balanced. In two years Poland will be a stabilized, happy country. For Poland's happiness is paramount in Pilsudski's mind. He is not a militarist, but a great democrat. He is well aware of Poland's danger from its neighbors, and will strive with all his might to assure her security."

Marshal Pilsudski's reasons for starting the revolution which overthrew the Witos Government are thus explained by the *Kuryer Codzienny*, of Boston:

> "Marshal Pilsudski, after defending his country against the Bolshevik invasion, was for a time President of the Republic, but because of the limited power given him, retired to private life after the first national election. Finding himself in the background of all political and military life of the country, Pilsudski had ample opportunity to study the various changes that took place, and in the few years of retirement noticed a decided turn for the worse, due to the constant difficulties among the political factions and lack of energetic executive power. His *coup d'état* was not a selfish ambition to be dictator, as the world in general thought, but a move to prevent a general revolution in the country."

The events leading up to May 14, when President Wojciechowski and the Witos Cabinet were overthrown, and those which have transpired since, may be summarized as follows:

> Marshal Pilsudski wrote several articles criticizing the Witos Government, and the Polish Premier had the newspapers in which they were published suppress. Pilsudski protested, and numerous clashes occurred between followers of the Marshal and Witos adherents. Pilsudski's followers, from his country estate, began a march upon Warsaw, were met outside the city by the President, and volunteered to disband if the Witos Government would resign. This was refused, and Pilsudski and his men entered Warsaw that evening and were fired on by government troops. Two days later Pilsudski established his military quarters in the Belvedere Palace, after fighting in which some 300 soldiers and more than a hundred civilians were killed. The President and Cabinet resigned, and the President of the National Assembly then became the ruler of Poland. The next day order was restored, and Pilsudski was subjected to considerable pressure from his military aids to declare a dictatorship. But he refused, and a Cabinet was built up, with the Marshal as Minister of War.
>
> Meanwhile Witos adherents at Posen, under General Haller, attempted to engineer a military drive against the new régime, but without conspicuous success.
>
> On May 31 the National Assembly elected Pilsudski President of the Polish Republic, and the Marshal, much to the amazement of followers and enemies alike, declined the honor. The reason given was that his majority was too slight to enable him to carry out his plans. On the following day, however, Pilsudski's candidate, Prof. Ignatz Moscicki, was elected President, and Premier Bartel, who succeeded Witos, was asked to form a new Cabinet. Thus, foreign correspondents point out, Marshal Pilsudski, as Minister of War in the new régime, finds himself in a stronger position to dictate than if he were President."
>
> "What the Polish nation needs," writes Frank H. Simonds in the Washington *Star*, "is a great administrator; a superfinancial expert, with the authority and the courage to bring order out of chaos."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

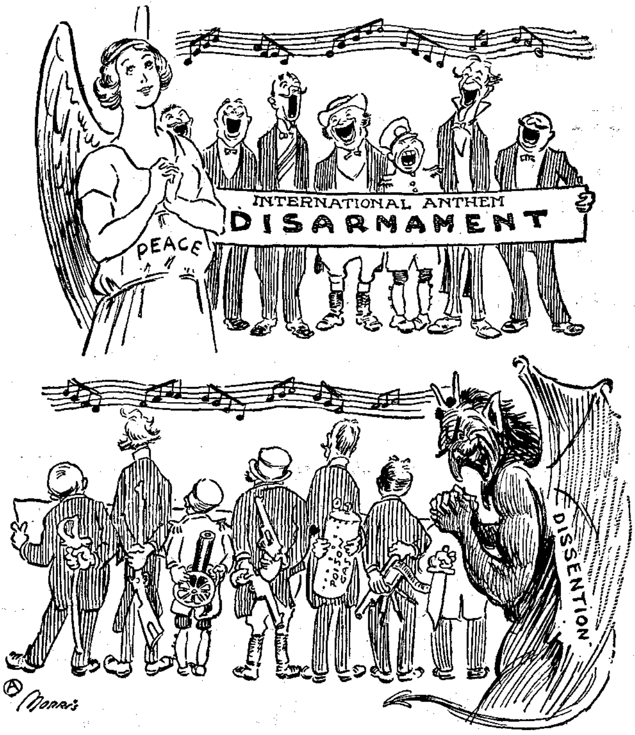
The mightiest 'mities are enmities and amities.—*Boston Herald.*

Slogan for Florida speculators: Boost or bust.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

As a rule the keynote in a campaign is the first one in the scale: "Dough."—*Springfield State-Register.*

Farm relief, in the old days, consisted of a tall unshorn individual who was paid $30 a month and found.—*Detroit News.*

Many a man starts life at the bottom of the ladder and gets a squatter's right to the place.
—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*



FRONT AND REAR VIEWS AT GENEVA

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Election returns teach us that virtue triumphs if it has a fat campaign fund and a darned good organization.—*Vancouver Sun.*

Sweden's royal visitors had their first opportunity to display rare tact when they were taken to look over Congress.
—*Indianapolis Star.*

Usually you can tell by the energy a man applies to a spade whether his mind is occupied with vegetables or bait.—*Nelson (B. C.) News.*

We shudder to think what scientists would reconstruct if they should dig up some well-known skulls of this age.—*West Palm Beach Post.*

A Raleigh paper speaks of Jules Verne's masterpiece, "Around the World in Thirty Days." It must be one of the later editions.—*Detroit News.*

Friend of Jack Dempsey's, on the *Franconia*, says Jack is unbeatable. He is as long as he sticks to his present ring tactics.
—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

"When does cider change to vinegar?" inquires an earnest seeker. Well, in these piping times of Prohibition, very rarely indeed.—*Nashville Banner.*

Pilsudski Refuses Polish Presidency.—Headline. His life insurance company probably had something to do with that decision.—*Indianapolis News.*

Some men can't understand why a child believes in Santa Claus, and yet they expect the farmer to get relief from Congress.
—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

A good many of our Ohio Prohibition agents are already under Federal authority, in Atlanta, Georgia, and Leavenworth, Kansas, chiefly.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Some of these days a wide-awake, intelligent American community somewhere or other is going to try stopping crime by punishing the criminals.—*Nashville American.*

The return of the saloon would be disappointing to the old-timers, because women don't agree nowadays that anything belongs to the men exclusively.—*Louisville Times.*

State's rights is that celebrated doctrine to which the Senator will pledge his undying devotion as soon as the Government dredges a couple of creeks back home.—*Detroit News.*

A Washington lady weighing 330 pounds is charging her husband with cruelty by beating her and dragging her around the room. A beauty parlor would charge her a stiff bill for similar services.—*Dallas News.*

The best way to turn Florida real estate is to plow it.—*Dallas News.*

Nature isn't like our industrial life. In Nature the sap rises.—*Hartford Times.*

The politician will find an excuse to get out of anything except office.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

We shan't take sides in Poland until one side comes out heart and soul for simplified spelling.—*Bridgeport Star.*

The supreme example of vanity is a parent trying year by year to make his child just what he is.—*Peru (Ind.) Tribune.*

An English father says that girls cause less anxiety than boys. Maybe to their parents.
—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

Of course the Constitution protects free speech, but only the great American sense of tolerance protects free verse.
—*Beloit News.*

A missionary probably has a hard time making savages understand why they should wear modern clothes.—*Trinidad Picketwire.*

You can't maintain State rights in a land where citizens are trained to be the other fellow's conscience.—*Publishers Syndicate (Chicago).*

It is fine to speak well of the dead, but what shall we do about those who are dead and don't know it?—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Now's a good time to take a census of the Republican party in Arkansas. The postmasters are in convention here.
—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Our public life would be more inspiring if running for office were not usually synonymous with running from issues.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

To Juliet's question "what's in a name?" the President of Poland might reply, "pretty nearly the whole alphabet."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Mexican bandits have freed two Americans. It's no more than fair, considering what Americans do with bandits.—*American Lumberman.*

Philadelphia divorce petitioner says his home was wrecked by the Charleston. A slight variation; usually it's the house that is wrecked.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

With all this hullabaloo about his police Federalization order President Coolidge must wish more than ever that the country would dry up.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Demosthenes McGinnis says that the trouble with extra teeth in the Prohibition Law is that they are so liable to become infected.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

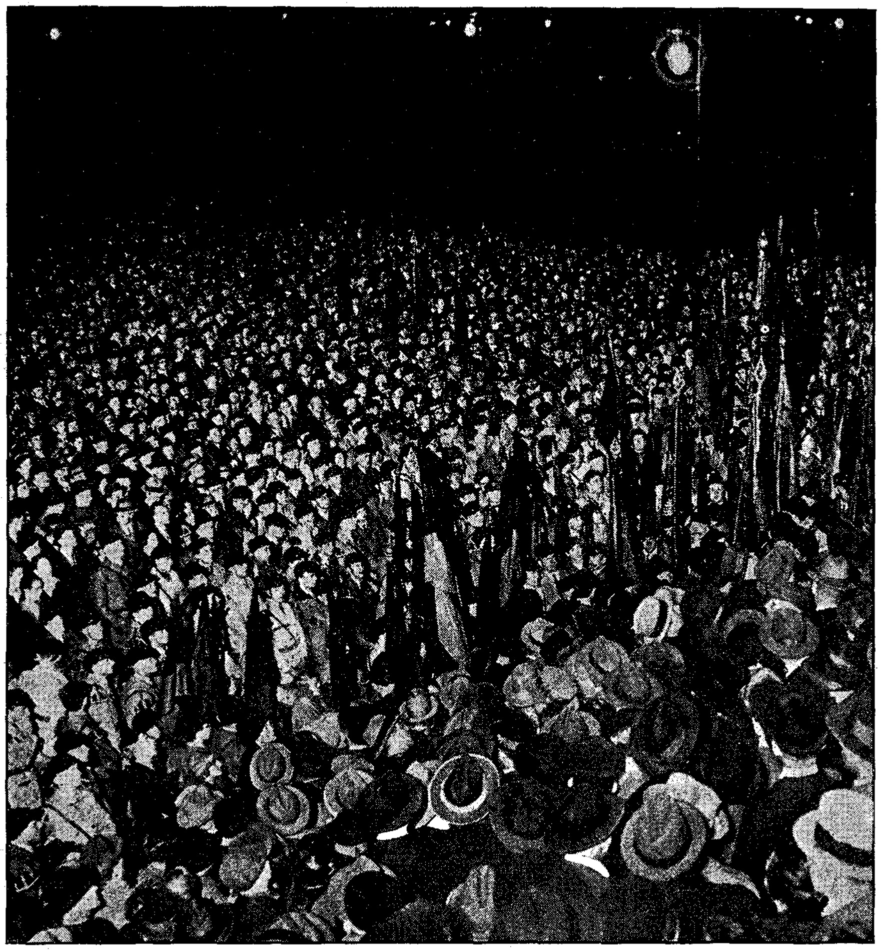
"What," queries the fashion department of the Omaha *Bee*, "has become of the old-fashioned sash?" It still abounds, dearie, only nowadays it is called a skirt.—*New York World.*

Agreement on the partition of Tacna-Arica by Chile, Peru and Bolivia is said to have been reached "in principle." Another forty years, and something may be done about it.—*Boston Transcript.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMANY'S FLAG "WAR"

SEEMING TRIFLES are often as not the sources of serious trouble, it is noted by various commentators on the so-called flag "war" in Germany, which is under debate in the Reichstag, discust in all the German papers, and said to be the reason for the fall of the Luther Cabinet, which has been succeeded by the Cabinet of Dr. Marx. More than this, we are told that the flag question has subjected President von Hindenburg to severe criticism from some of his former supporters. A Vienna newspaper, the *Neue Freie Presse*, reminds us that early in May the President of the German Republic issued a decree, countersigned by Chancellor Luther, ordering all German embassies and consulates in non-European countries, as well as in maritime cities of European countries, to fly together with the official black, red, and gold flag of the republic the merchant marine black, white, and red flag, in the upper inner corner of which the colors of the republic are also to be shown. One must recall all the political strife that has gone on in Germany since the establishment of the republic, in order to understand what a rumpus was started by this decree, according to the *Neue Freie Presse*, which goes on to say:



From *Der Welt-Spiegel* (Berlin)

THOUSANDS OF BERLINERS IN PROTEST

Against the Government's order that all German embassies and consulates in non-European countries, as well as in maritime cities of European countries must fly with the official black, red and gold flag of the republic the merchant marine black, white and red flag.

"The black, red, and gold flag soon became a political symbol. In the eyes of all parties of the Left, such as Democrats, Social-democrats, Centrists, and others, these colors became the emblem of the republican régime, while to the parties of the Right they were a target for violent attack. The Government should have been aware that any administrative regulation on the flag question must inevitably provoke an outbreak of political hostilities. And it is difficult to understand why Dr. Luther countersigned the President's decree exactly at the moment he did. If the Government was of the opinion that the flag of black, red, and gold was no longer sufficient to represent the Reich, it should have solved this question in the Reichstag. When Germany's Constituent Assembly accepted—according to Article III of the Constitution—black, red, and gold as the officials colors of the Reich, it not only had in mind the political atmosphere of the moment and the traditions of 1848, but also the wish to eliminate the red flag which, during the days of the Constituent Assembly, could be seen in a great many cities. The mention of the revolutionary traditions of 1848 has always been distasteful to the conservative elements. The dissatisfaction of the latter has been growing constantly, and finally the conservatives began to rally round the black, white, and red flag of the late empire. Germans living outside Europe, who often lack accurate information on the political affairs of the Fatherland, could not get accustomed to the new flag of the republic. Also it should be remembered that after 1871 it was a long time before the Germans got used to the new imperial colors. In any case, the handling of the flag question by the Luther Cabinet was politically short-sighted, untimely and unintelligible."

The democratic *Berliner Tageblatt* seems to feel similarly about the flag decree when it says:

"If ten days go by in our country without any political stupidity, the eleventh day will never fail to reveal a particularly flagrant specimen. In order to please the groups hostile to the Constitution, Dr. Luther's Government undertook measures that were unlooked for and unliked by the democratic parties, and this, in our eyes, was an unfair action. The Government should have submitted the flag question to the Reichstag. But it preferred to avoid publicity, acted in a back-stairs manner, and placed the republican parties, whose help it had hitherto readily accepted, in a very inconvenient position. At a moment when all difficulties should have been avoided, it incited general upset and confusion. Hitherto the republican parties have shown a deep and sincere respect for the personality of President von Hindenburg. Now all of them have been driven by the Luther Cabinet into opposition to him and that in despite of themselves."

Quite different is the view-point of the nationalist Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which concedes that one may doubt whether the Luther Cabinet chose the right moment to issue the flag decree, but it adds:

"If the newspapers of the Left say again that the republic is being threatened with complete disorganization, it is through a demagogic exaggeration that can hardly be taken seriously. The overseas colonies of German nationalists do not recognize the substitution of the old imperial flag by the new one. So on every national German holiday undesirable conflicts take place between the German embassies and consulates on the one hand and the German residents on the other. The representatives of the Reich have often been confronted with the enmity of their fellow countrymen. This has showed its effect in their work and has frequently placed them in awkward positions. The Government has been constantly requested by the overseas colonies, by the merchant marine, and by the groups connected with world commerce to put an end to this intolerable situation."

It is of interest to note the impression made upon a Royalist Paris newspaper, *L'Action Française*, by Germany's flag "war." First of all, this newspaper points out that since the German Government signed the Pact of Locarno and, by a graceful and very adroit gesture, confirmed it at Geneva, it has acquired an advantageous liberty of movement. Thus, we are told that it was sure of impunity in signing the treaty with Russia, and also it has obtained an agreement on the subject of its air rights, which is in itself "a revision of the fifth section of the Treaty of Versailles." So it happens that the German Government thought the time ripe to go a little farther and profit of its new liberty on home ground, says this daily rather sardonically, and it adds:

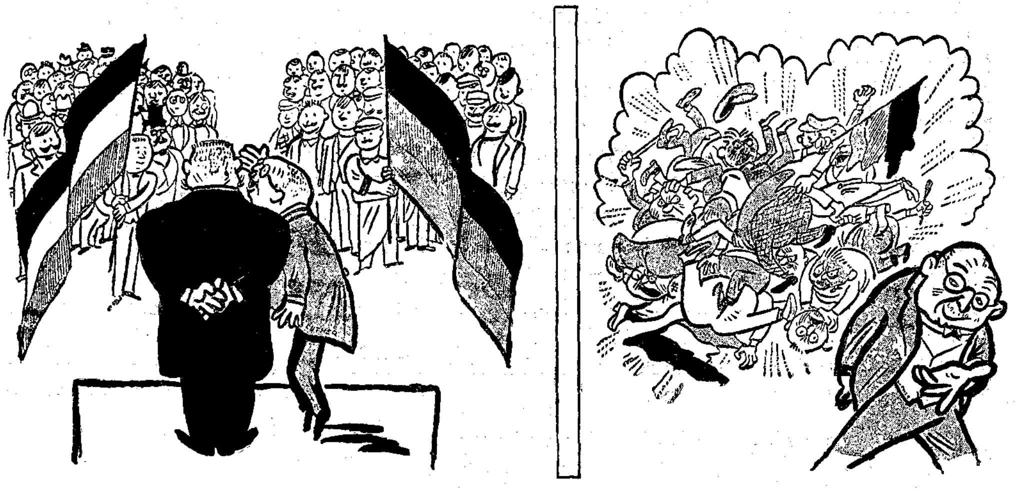
"It would be either an illusion or a distortion of the truth to represent as a republican government one chosen by Marshal von Hindenburg in which Chancellor Luther said nothing of the real character of the régime, altho he has had a very clear idea about it, and in which Dr. Stresemann, a most convinced Monarchist, thought only of the fact that a restoration should be prepared, step by step, in time for the opportune moment.

"The return to the old imperial flag is one factor in the series of these preparations. But the Luther-Stresemann Government did not wish this return to be immediate. Meanwhile the old black, white and red flag colors have remained with the merchant marine, accompanied by the republican escutcheon. Luther's idea was to put this same flag on German consulates in foreign ports. Gradually, by slow progress, it would have been easy to suppress the black, red and gold colors of the republican flag in all official quarters.

"The question of the flag involves, above all, the question of government. One part of Germany refuses to recognize the new colors of the republic. Another part refuses to return to the old colors of the monarchy. Marshal von Hindenburg aimed to reconcile both sides by adding the republican gold to the black, white and red of earlier days.

"The affair of the flags excites Germany, because all Germans understand that back of it is the question of the form of government. The same is the case in the matter of the plebiscite concerning the indemnities claimed by former reigning families. What is of especial importance to note is that the question of the flag and of the form of government comes up in Germany after almost eight years of the existence of the republic, while in France it arose three years after the revolution of the fourth of September and two years before the voting in of the Constitution. The tendency in either country is far from being similar. After 1871 France moved from the Right to the Left; but since 1918 Germany has been moving from the Left to the Right."

According to Berlin press dispatches various samples of flags suitable for adoption as the new "unified standard" for Germany, demanded by President von Hindenburg, are to be prepared for submission to the Reichstag committee charged with finding a national banner acceptable to the German Republicans and Monarchists alike. We read further that a parliamentary wag has suggested that the "unified standard" be black, red and gold on one side, and black, white and red on the other.



A VIENNESE JIBE

"Mr. President, we must end this flag war and unite the contending parties."

And this is the way the contending parties united.

—*Der Goetz* (Vienna).

WHY BRITAIN'S BIG STRIKE FAILED

TWO OBVIOUS MORALS are to be drawn from the "fiasco" of Britain's recent general strike, according to Bertrand Russell, a well-known British publicist of advanced political tendencies. The first, he tells us in a British labor weekly, *The New Leader* (London), is that a battle is not likely to be won if the generals do not desire victory. The other is that the only British reformer wholly sound as to tactics was Guy Fawkes, because he based his action on the proposition that all members of Parliament would be better dead. Altering somewhat his flippant tone, Mr. Russell goes on to say that "it is quite useless to embark on a general strike if its conduct is to be in the hands of men who regard the British Constitution as sacrosanct, and hold that the last word should always be with the politicians rather than with the people who do honest work." A different attitude of mind is shown by Meredith Atkinson in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), who, in a study of the general strike in history, remarks of the latest experiment in Britain that—

"Modern industrialism, by the identical processes which have made the general strike possible, has rendered it incapable of any considerable success. A highly disciplined and well-organized nation at once determines what it can do without for the time being, recruits and trains armies of volunteers with little difficulty to run essential portions of the industrial mechanism, and having once improvised such a 'spare' organization, regards every repetition of the emergency with increased assurance. The recent strike exhibited very clearly how readily an industrial civilization offers compensations and substitutes for the temporary loss of any of its functioning parts. The partial extinction of the press was largely compensated for by the use of broadcasting. Oil-driven vehicles took the place of coal transport to an extraordinary degree, private cars and airplanes playing a very large part. All such developments are bound to be greater, not less, in any future struggle.

"The Government's express intention of inquiring into the best means of making permanent such an antistrike organization clearly shows what is likely to happen in future. Moreover, even if a general strike were to last any length of time, from its very nature the General Council of the Trades Union Congress would be compelled to make the public, including themselves, suffer the utmost possible loss in the endeavor to secure victory. The Government, by the same token, must always appear as the savior of the public, resisting a régime of force. The fact that such successful resistance could be made by so preponderantly an industrial nation as the British, in which the non-manual workers are in a great minority, makes the future prospects of the general strike method very unpromising. On the other hand, the remarkable solidarity exhibited by the millions of trade-unionists involved suggests the appearance in our national life of an extraordinary power, which may be turned to the nation's advantage if it can be persuaded to constructive uses."

THE TIDE OF IRISH EMIGRATION

KEEN ANXIETY IS EVIDENT in various Irish journals that examine the figures showing what the Irish Free State has lately lost in population through the departure of emigrants to non-European countries, and especially to the United States. These statistics should be very seriously considered by educationalists, industrial revivalists, social reformers, politicians and platform orators, remarks the Cork *Weekly Examiner*, which adds that such a study would probably explode many pet theories, but the result could not fail to be useful. Last year, it appears, 14,980 men and 15,200 women left the Free State, and we read further:

> "An analysis of the ages and occupations of the emigrants is both interesting and illuminating. Of the males, no less than 11,113 were classified under the head of occupation as 'agriculture and laborers not in transport or communications.' Of this number, 9,391 were aged from 18 to 30 years, while practically half of the latter were between 21 and 25 years. These few facts call for serious reflection. The bulk of the male emigrants—at least five-sixths—are drawn from the countryside. They are young men in the very prime of life, capable of 'roughing it' if they only made up their minds to do so. Would it not be worth while trying to persuade them to 'rough it' in their own country for a time. It should be as easy to do so on their fathers' farms or as laborers on their neighbors', as on the streets or quaysides of American cities."

If Ireland's destiny is to supply settlers to other lands, this Cork weekly goes on to say, it should at least equip the young emigrants with such skill and knowledge as will enable them to take some place above that of the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. It is then pointed out that of all the Irish male emigrants last year, only 874 belong to skilled trades, and only 892 were classified under the head of commercial classes, and it is further related that:

> "The figures concerning the classification and occupations of the female emigrants tell an equally sad and unsatisfactory story, and sadder still if one delves beneath the lines. Of the 15,200 female emigrants, 10,489 are classified as 'domestic, hotel, etc., service.' Of this total 3,911 were between 18 and 20 years, and 3,970 between 21 and 25. There is nothing derogatory about a girl earning her livelihood as a domestic servant or as a hotel waitress. Both are honest and honorable occupations, and in some respects preferable for girls to employment in third-class factories. But one may well doubt whether five-sixths of the girls who emigrated last year from the Irish Free State under the above classification could be ranked as efficient domestic or hotel servants. A great many of them probably knew more about milking cows or thinning turnips than laying a table in the American style, not to mention cooking in any fashion outside the elementary cookery done in the typical Irish cottage. They all landed in the United States (except a few who went to Canada or Australia), to all intents and purposes, untrained for the work which they intend to obtain. Owing to the scarcity of English-speaking domestics in the States, they can certainly obtain employment, but must begin at the beginning of things and learn upward."

Their knowledge of the Irish language will benefit them very little, we are told, but some training in cooking, laundry work and domestic economy generally will be a great help. Now these are the very things, it is charged, which are not taught systematically to any useful extent in the Irish Free State countryside. It would be preferable, of course, that young Irish girls be persuaded to try to earn their living at home, in the view of this newspaper, which proceeds:

> "Every farmer all over the country complains of the difficulty of obtaining suitable labor, and there is even a dearth of satisfactory domestic servants. Possibly, the unwillingness of young people to work at home is due in great measure to the false sense of pride and the useless vanity for which Ireland is notorious. Again, this failing may be traced to the unsatisfactory system of education. In every school in the country, and in almost every home, children are brought up to look on manual labor as something beneath the dignity of clerical labor."

FRENCH CRITICISM OF FRENCH FINANCE

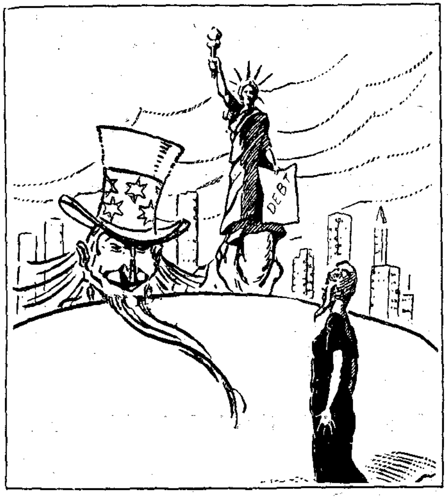
ONE CAUSE OF THE WEAKNESS of every Finance Minister in France, we are told, is that no one of them has yet been able to rely upon any coherent and disciplined action of the forces which represent private financial institutions. This criticism is made by Lucien Romier, editor of the Paris *Figaro*, in an article contributed to the London *Observer*, and he goes on to inform us that while France possesses bankers of great capacity, on the one hand they are not grouped closely enough around the Bank of France, and on the other hand the Bank of France itself suffers from its relative dependence on the State. One of the tasks of a reforming Finance Minister will have to be to correct this unorganized state of things, and Mr. Romier continues:

> "If the Finance Minister could act through the coordinated efforts of the banks, and so more effectively exercise a supervision over, and an influence upon, the money market, he could do without the petty and generally harmful regulations which at present interfere with the circulation of capital.
>
> "The monetary crisis through which France is passing is in its essence the result of a lack of political foresight and energy. The nation itself remains perfectly healthy, and its powers of financial recovery would astonish the world if it could only find leaders to use those powers to their full advantage.
>
> "The question is: How soon will the routine and the delays of French parliamentarism yield before the iron laws of economics and finance?"

As diagnosed by Mr. Romier, the illness of the franc is the consequence, as are all monetary illnesses, of a disproportion between outgoing and incoming payments, which produces the effect on the exchange market that—governed by imperious commercial requirements, and swayed by lack of confidence—the offer of francs tends to exceed the demand. But what gives a certain originality to the illness of the franc, compared with the monetary illnesses that have developed in other countries, he avers, is that from other points of view France is seen to be not only a rich country, but, above all, a country with well-balanced resources and with a remarkably supple economic structure. The contrast between the natural advantages which France possesses, and the monetary ailment from which she is suffering, is enough to show that the chief causes of this monetary ailment are a longstanding improvidence on the part of the State, and a long series of errors in its political control, according to Mr. Romier, who adds:

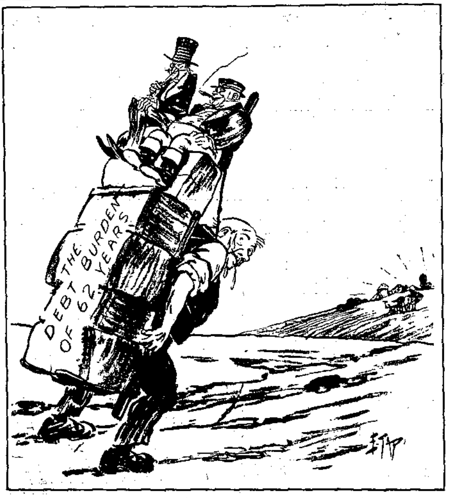
> "The budget of the expenditure and receipts of the State, in the form in which it has been voted by Parliament, is balanced. It is even possible to foresee an excess in the produce of the indirect taxes and the duties on commodities, in consequence of the rise in prices. The fact of the budget being balanced, and the official announcement of this fact, should have had a salutary, if not a decisive, effect upon the value of the national currency. Unfortunately, political weakness has led the Briand Cabinet to permit the insertion in the Fiscal Law of vexatious measures which tend to provoke an exodus of capital. These measures are, principally, the 'carnet de coupons,' the formalities connected with the affidavit, and the overtaxation of personal property. The exodus of capital is also being caused by the excessive rate of the tax on large incomes, a tax which is sometimes equivalent to virtual confiscation. Finally, the endless annoyances which the tax-collecting authorities inflict upon the taxpayers in their efforts to apply a law whose provisions are too many and too complicated, are leading the taxpayers to seek peace and quiet abroad. Thus the happy effect on the franc which the restoration of a budget balance should have had is entirely ruined by a sort of fiscal persecution, which is frightening capital away. The flight of capital is one of the gravest causes of the adverse balance in payments in and out of the country."

If a remedy is not found for this state of things by means of a simplification and an equitable adjustment of the laws which imposed the taxes, asserts Mr. Romier, then all the other remedies for France's monetary illness will have no effect.



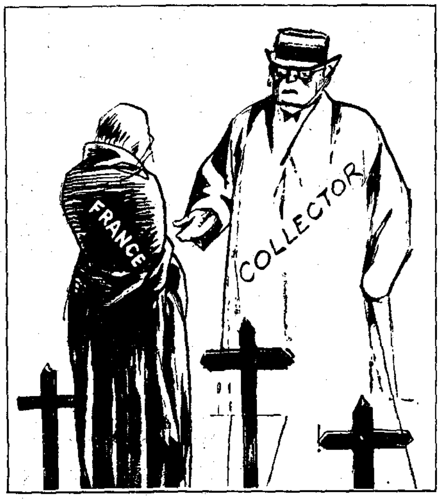
THE NEW STATUE OF LIBERTY

—*La Victoire* (Paris).


THE DEBT BURDEN OF 62 YEARS

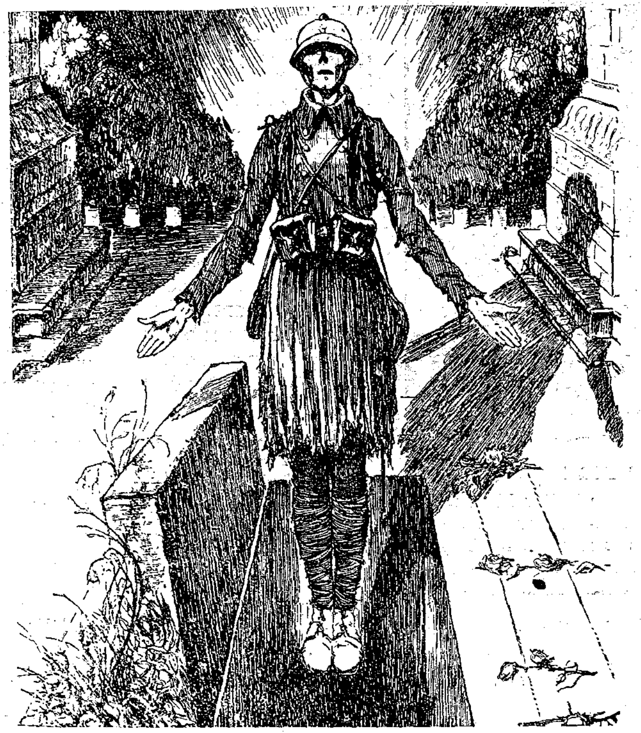
SIXTY-TWO YEARS TO GO

—*Commentaires* (Paris).


FRANCE
COLLECTOR

"PAY ME AND KEEP YOUR GLORY!"

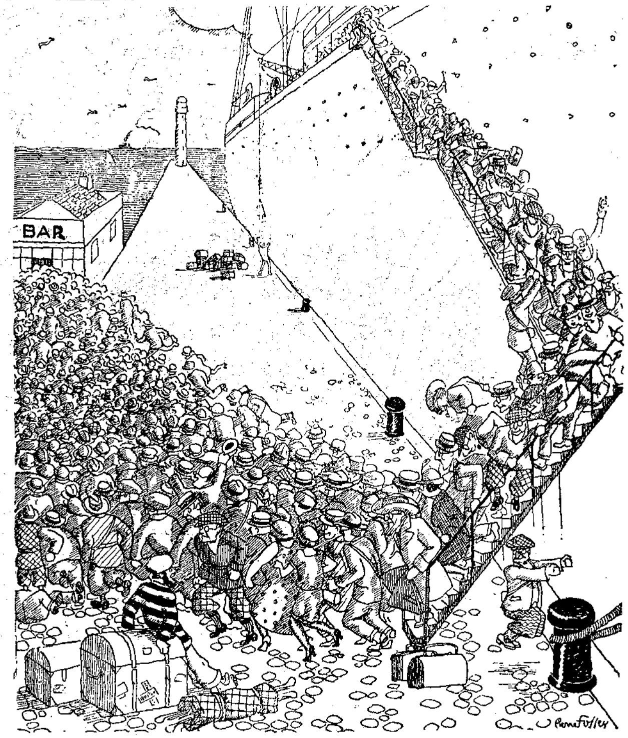
—*Echo de Paris.*



A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE

The French Unknown Soldier: "In your accounting, have you included the item of my blood and that of my brother soldiers?"

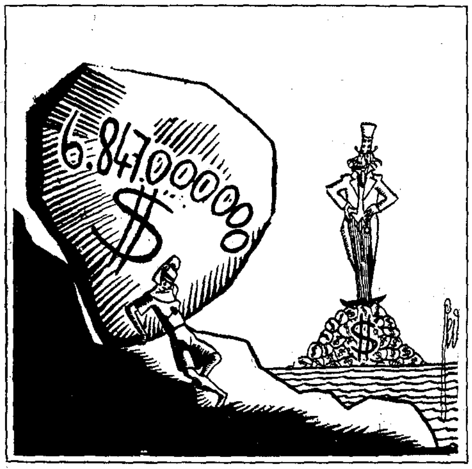
—From the *Comite Duplei*, (Paris).



"DRY AMERICA"

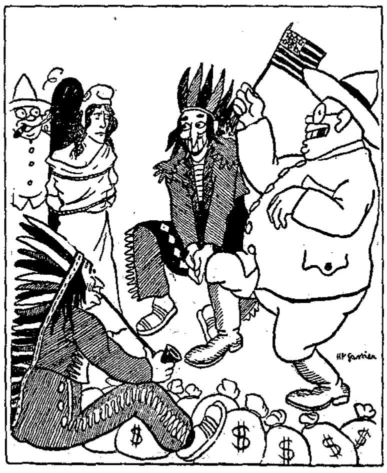
The first objective of every boat-load of Americans arriving in France is the nearest bar.

—*Le Rire* (Paris).


6.847.000.000 $

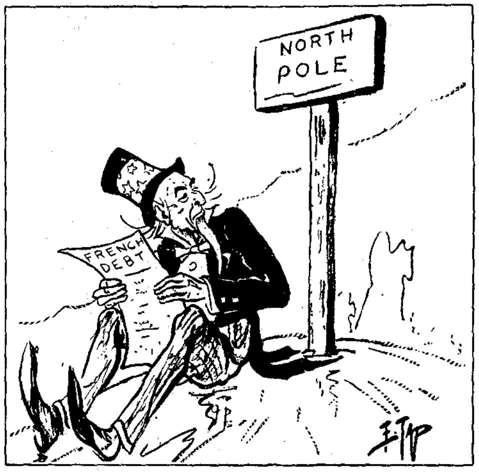
THE MODERN SISYPHUS

—*L'Œuvre* (Paris).



FRANCE BOUND TO THE STAKE

—*Cyrano* (Paris)


NORTH POLE
FRENCH DEBT

HIS NEXT DEBTOR

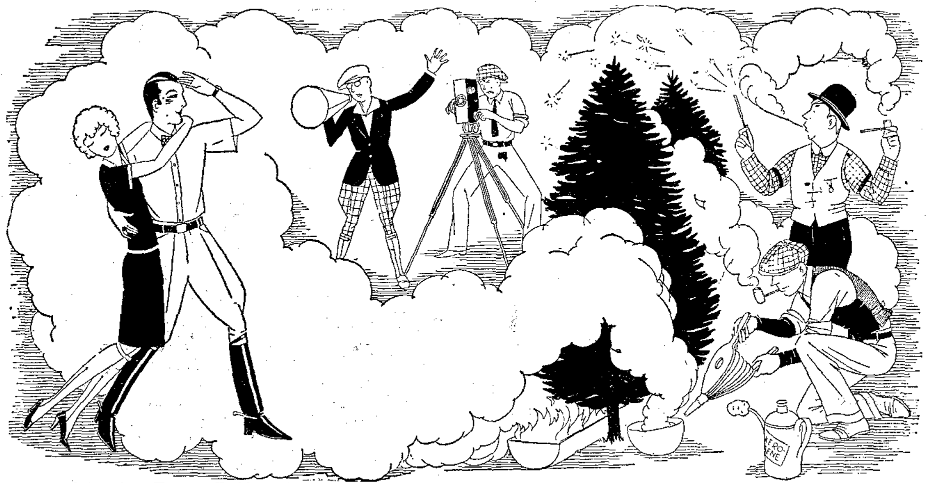
La Victoire (Paris).

FRENCH CARTOON BARBS FOR AMERICA

SCIENCE • AND • INVENTION

FOREST FIRES—THE REAL AND THE REEL KINDS

THE WESTERN FOREST FIRE, as depicted in the "cowboy" brand of moving-picture play, lacks numerous elements of verisimilitude, complains Paul H. Hosmer, writing in *American Forests* (Washington). He draws a striking comparison between the screen fire and the variety that crackles and roars in the open, with the result that the ordinary reader is inclined to sympathize with the movie producers in their well-intentioned efforts to introduce a little romance into the burning woods. Mr. Hosmer particularly objects to the screen-rescues of beautiful damsels, on the ground that beautiful damsels are seldom found in these fires. Granted the presence of one, however, it would seem only fair to rescue her in some way or other. The finish of a Jeanne d'Arc is hardly in fashion in present-day America, even in the backwoods. Writes Mr. Hosmer:



Courtesy of *American Forests* (Washington)

A FORESTER'S CONCEPTION OF A MOVIE FOREST FIRE

From such ingredients as these, says an authority on forests, the picture director builds his forest fires: smoke, flame, showering sparks and much suffering on the part of a custom-made movie sheik and his girl friend. As a matter of fact, we are told, "fighting forest fires is not the romantic, sensational adventure the directors at Hollywood would have us believe."

"There seems to be some difference of opinion between the movie directors and our logging bosses out here in the West as to how these forest fires should be conducted. I've seen three of these movie forest fires to date and the acting has been the same in all of them. I never saw a place where so many men could do so much dashing in and out of a fire without doing any good or getting anywhere. Another thing I can't understand is where all these good-looking women come from that are always hanging around the screen fires waiting to be rescued.

"Now I have been present in one capacity or another at quite a few regular blazes, and to date I have run across just one woman at a forest fire. No, for some reason or other the West is sadly lacking in women at our fires. As a matter of fact, the darn things have deteriorated into just plain hard work. Contrary to the established movie idea, lumberjacks don't run to a forest fire. No gongs ring out the warning as he dashes wildly through the woods toward the scene; no blood-curdling fire sirens call out the expectant populace to see him go by. There is nothing that could be called sensational about it. The fire alarm is usually spread something like this:

"Telephone bell in the timekeeper's shack at Camp 1 rings long and steadily. After five minutes of this the timekeeper staggers over to telephone and takes down receiver.

"'Hello, hello, hello. Watcha want, anyway?' says he politely.

"'Hello. Zis you, Ed?—ya 'member that brush fire over in 14 this afternoon? Well, the lookout on China Hat just called up and says it's gettin' kinda wild. There's quite a wind comin' up; better roll out a coupla lumberjacks and git over there. Lemme know how she's goin' in the morning.'

"The timekeeper starts back to bed again and then decides he might as well get it over now. Raps on first door he comes to.

"'Hey, Yohansen,' he yelps in an authoritative voice, 'the super just told me to have you go over to 14 and look after that brush fire. Says fer you to take the rest of the boys in here with ya. Hurry up.'

"Mr. Yohansen feels around in the dark for his pants and shoes, picks up a canteen and a shovel and, still in a daze, falls out the door in the general direction of his flivver. There are no signposts on Section 14 and the road misses it by a mile, but Mr. Yohansen, being a real woodsman, drives as near as he can get in his sleep, and, still unconscious, turns off the road at the right place, bumps over logs, rocks and trees for a considerable distance and eventually arrives at Section 14, where he wakes up long enough to notice that the fire is too big for him to handle. Thereupon he turns around and drives back to camp again for more help.

"In the course of the next two hours a crew of sleepy fire-fighters is roused out and gathered together. None of them would look well in a moving picture. Contrary to popular opinion, as formed by the movie producer, the common, or garden, variety of fire-fighter, instead of being an Adonis-like creature drest in a pair of riding pants designed by Paquin, is usually an earnest, hard-working lumberjack with a wife and six children at home. He looks on forest fires with suspicion, if not actual hostility, when the boss gets him out of bed at two o'clock on a hot night, hands him a shovel and tells him what section the fire is in. There are no movies made of the ordinary fire-fighter's getaway.

"Arriving at the fire, instead of shouting orders accompanied by appropriate gestures, he turns up his collar to guard against sparks, and methodically goes to work with a shovel. The only sign of excitement our hero registers at a fire is when a hot cinder drops down inside his shirt. At such times a lumberjack is liable to say things, and no movie queen would want to listen to him if she happened to be around. If some young lady should come dashing into the picture crying for aid, would he pick her up and run through the fire to safety? He would not. His first act of heroism would be to slap the young lady paternally with a shovel and tell her to 'run along outa here now, sister, before you get your feet wet,' after which he would wearily return to his job.

"Just as he thinks he is getting to be of some use around the place, the wind comes up and the fire jumps over his cleared space so fast he doesn't have time to pick up his hat, and he sees his last two hours' work completely ruined. When the wind comes up in this manner, the movie director, in his quaint way, is apt to insist on his hero running excitedly toward the fire and registering intense fear. The lumberjack has other ideas. He grabs his shovel and runs away from the fire and registers extreme disgust. After looking himself over to see if his leeward whiskers are still intact, he takes up his station a quarter of a mile away and starts work all over again. Just to make it harder he usually runs out of his favorite brand of eating-tobacco about noon, and from then on he gets by on his nerve alone.

"No, fighting forest fires is not the romantic, sensational adventure the directors at Hollywood would have us believe. It is the hardest, meanest, hottest, driest, most disagreeable and thankless work there is to be found in the woods, and since the good-looking girls prefer to go to the picture shows in town instead of standing around the fires waiting to be rescued, there is scarcely any enjoyment to be found in them. I've seen a number of advertisements lately and seen pictures of fire-fighters walking through the woods with certain late inventions in the way of portable fire pumps, which are guaranteed to weigh less than a hundred pounds and to pump a stream of water from the nearest creek on to the fire. These pumpers look all right and sound all right, but, of course, when a fire breaks out twelve miles from a railroad track and eight miles from water it is readily seen that a hundred-pound portable fire pump is not to be relied upon. Fires are still fought in the good old-fashioned way and a long-handled shovel, an ax and a crosscut saw are still the best tools ever invented."

RAILROADS TRYING TO BEAT THE AUTO

THAT IT IS POSSIBLE for a railroad to put up a good fight to regain some of the local traffic that the motor-car, public and private, has filched from it, is indicated by what the Boston & Maine Railroad is now doing in northern New England. As shown in an article contributed to *The Railway Age* (New York), this road has recently, by quickening schedules and cutting out stops, by improving equipment and using buses and rail motor-cars as auxiliaries; and, above all, by well-considered publicity, succeeded so well in its attempt that automobile owners now actually leave their cars at home, in certain instances, to use instead the attractive new fast trains of this line. The road, we are told, instituted on April 25 last a comprehensive plan for the improvement of passenger service by speeding up virtually all of the 660 trains which it operates. Savings in time under the new schedules vary from one minute to an hour and a half. The speeding up was made possible partly by slightly faster running time, but mainly through the curtailment of local stops. This was in turn made possible in some cases by the installation of motor-bus service. We read:

"The Boston & Maine is making a sincere and thorough attempt to attract passengers away from the highways to its trains. It is realized that the most serious competitor is the private automobile. The road acknowledges that it can not compete with the private automobile in the case of an individual who wishes to cruise about in a leisurely fashion. On the other hand, it believes that by speeding up its service and making it more attractive to the passenger it can win back a large number of those persons who want to get somewhere quickly in comfort and safety.

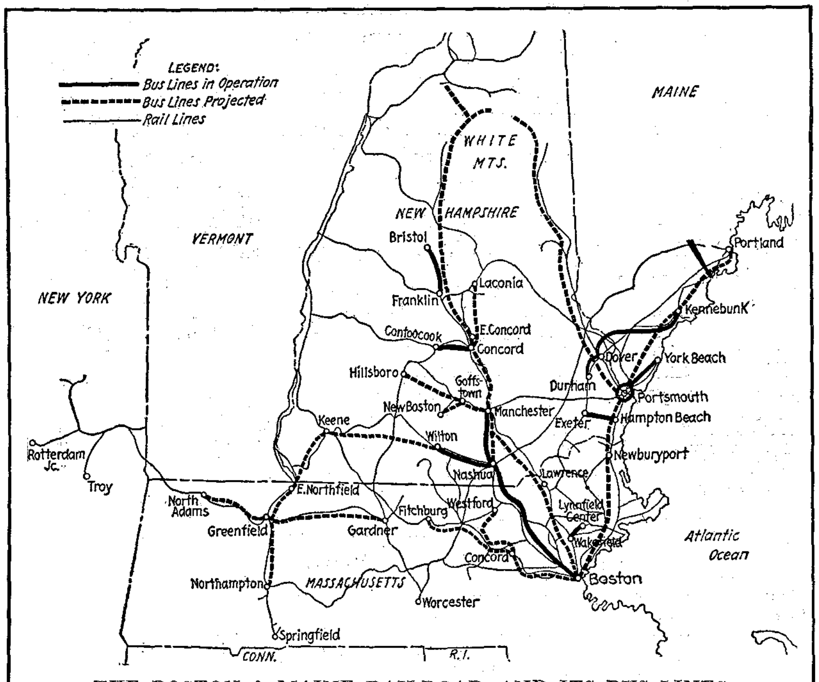
"On April 25, when the general speeding up took place, new trains were put in service between Boston and Montreal and each one of them was given a name and operated at a schedule greatly reduced over the train it succeeded. On April 26 a new fast named train, the 'Flying Yankee,' was put in service between Boston and Portland to serve as a companion train to the Pine Tree Limited between these cities, but over a different route.

"Judging from the New England daily papers, these improvements have attracted wide attention and favor from the public. Many columns have been devoted to describing and extolling the improvements and the highest public officials have officiated at the initial journeys of several of the new named trains.

"The officers in charge of the task of studying the problem of increasing train speeds knew in a general way what they desired to do and how much improvement was possible in individual instances by higher running speeds alone. As they considered each individual train they knew also how much in all they wished to reduce its schedule and how many stops could be eliminated as an aid to effecting the desired improvement. The traffic count helped in individual instances by showing immediately the stations where business was almost at the vanishing point and where stops would be eliminated without much discussion. However, such arrangements as this did not allow the abolition of all stops necessary to bring the desired improvements in train speed; some stations still remained with enough business to bring strong protests if train stops were curtailed. In such cases bus operations were planned and requests for authority to operate filed with the proper public authorities.

"The road's improvement in its passenger service has, however, not been restricted merely to faster schedules. Better service from the standpoint of equipment and frequency is also being given. The Flying Yankee has modern all-steel coaches and up-to-date Pullman chair cars, which latter have been rather scarce in northern New England until recently. The appeal of these trains is directly to the driver of the private automobile: 'Leave your car at home. Avoid the strain of driving. Travel quickly and safely on the Flying Yankee'—so reads the advertisement. With highway travel becoming increasingly hazardous, slow and unpleasant for the average driver of a private automobile, by reason of road congestion and the growing number of heavy vehicles, it is believed that the railroad by improving its service has a real appeal with which to approach the motorist, especially for distances of upward of fifty miles, where the time element in fast railroad service begins to tell.

"All trains were placed in service with extensive advertising and publicity effort on the part of the railroad, which realizes that the success of its program depends upon informing the public of what it is doing. Newspaper men and prominent citizens were present on the initial trips and the activity of the railroad was widely praised in the press of the section.



THE BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD AND ITS BUS LINES

"Other improvements have been made or are being made. The company's locomotives have been brought to a high standard of maintenance and appearance. Cars in the Montreal service in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific were painted Tuscan red, instead of the conventional dark green, in order to make them uniform with Canadian Pacific equipment. The company has embarked upon an extensive program of electric lighting its suburban cars, many of which have heretofore used gas. The program involves some 600 cars and 200 locomotives, since for this equipment all lighting will be cared for by a generator on the locomotive.

"Nor will the efforts to attract passengers back to the rails stop here. Last summer the company made some experiments with excursion service which suggested a possibility of much further development in this field during the coming season. Accordingly, for this year some 200 excursions are projected, about one-third of which will be run from outlying points to Boston and return. This figure represents about four times as much excursion service as was offered last season when 47,248 excursion passengers were carried.

"The motor-bus is an integral part of all this program. The company's policy with its buses is to use them to curtail losses in passenger-train service and to help in improving the service. From this point of view a bus may be operated at an actual loss and still make money or save money for the railroad.

"As a means of reducing the cost of train operation in places where traffic is too great or where other reasons obtain which do not warrant the substitution of highway service for trains, the company uses rail motor-cars. Comparative costs of rail motor-cars and bus service are difficult to obtain, since it is almost impossible to allocate accurately to a rail car its proper proportion of investment charges in roadway and structures and in their maintenance. With the bus, on the other hand, roadway investment and maintenance are taken care of by taxation, to which the railroad contributes in large measure, it is true; so it is relatively a simple matter to figure the total cost of bus operation per mile run. If all charges on bus operation—wages, taxes, fuel, maintenance, depreciation and interest on the investment—are compared with similar charges for rail car (but with no roadway and structures charge to compare with the special taxation of the highway vehicle) the rail car will be found to cost about twice as much per mile operated as a bus. Depreciation on motor-buses the company figures on the basis of a five-year life, altho it is realized that subsequent experience may cause this figure to be changed."

FLYING DOCTORS

THE DISTINGUISHED SPECIALIST who flies once in a while to a rich, importunate, and distant patient, is already familiar to most of us, says an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London). Less is known of the systematic use of airplanes for the sick and injured, altho the ambulance airplane has already done good service. Then, too, if an airplane can take the patient to the doctor it can also take the doctor to the patient. This second life-saving use for the airplane is particularly applicable to Australia, with its average population density of only 1.83 persons per square mile. In the April number of *The World's Health*, H. C. Loeffler tells how the airplane is helping to solve the problem of providing medical aid to distant settlers in that country. We read further:

> "A single doctor at Darwin has a practise extending over an area ten times that of Great Britain, but the condition of roads and absence of bridges no longer prevent him from reaching patients far off in the Bush. The Australian Inland Mission, which has already been instrumental in supplying nursing homes to the 'Outer Bush,' is now proposing to extend its activities to supplying doctors by airplane. It has therefore mapped the central part of the continent into circular districts, each with a radius of 200 miles, which could be covered by flying doctors when necessary. As a first step, the Mission proposes to develop a wireless service and to educate bushmen in its use. Meanwhile the airplane plan has been submitted to the National Commission on Health, and it is hoped that it will meet with this body's approval. The plan includes utilization of the regular mail airplane services to furnish personnel and equipment, under contract, for carrying these flying doctors."

In England, communications are so rapid and distances so short that little use has been made of airplanes for medical purposes in civil life; but in the United States, if ordinary means of transport fail, the Red Cross can call on the airplanes of the Army, the Navy, and the Postal Services to send help to the victims of distant railway accidents, mine explosions, and epidemics. To quote again:

> "Outbreaks of diphtheria in remote districts have been dealt with effectually by sending doctors, nurses, and serum in a few hours instead of days. Aviation has also helped in the prevention of disease; for in Louisiana airplanes have been used to destroy mosquito larva by spreading Paris green over the surface of large lakes. All over the world there are rescues and reliefs recorded which recall adventures told by writers in boys' books which seemed fantastic two or three decades ago. In Switzerland an aviator dropt food down to a party cut off on a mountain-side; in Sweden some fishermen were saved from starving on an island when their communications were cut off by the breaking of an ice-bridge; in Nigeria the wife of a British official was bitten by a mad dog and—by courtesy of the Governor of French West Africa, who sent her an airplane—was transported 1,300 miles to the Pasteur Institute at Dakar, which she could not otherwise have reached for a month. The airplane has its record of salvation as well as of destruction, and in the face of so rapid an advance it is not surprizing to learn that in Colombia (South America) a hospital is being built with a flat roof on which, it is hoped, regular air ambulances will alight with their cargo."

SAVE THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

"TOO MUCH EDUCATION" appears to be the verdict of Prof. P. M. Lelean, recently appointed to the chair of public health in the University of Edinburgh, who devoted his inaugural address to a discussion of the effect of our school training on the health of children. Says *The British Medical Journal* (London) in an abstract of Professor Lelean's conclusions:

> "Professor Lelean began by saying that in taking his bearings for a future course in public health he had turned to the lessons of the great war, which had forced us to take stock of our available man power and to classify men of military age. It was found that out of every nine men of military age in Great Britain on the average three were fit, two were on a definitely infirm plane of health, three could almost be described as physical wrecks, and the remaining man was a chronic invalid with a precarious hold on life. That revelation had been a shock to national complacency, and had resulted in an outburst of remedial energy. This had included maternity and child welfare work, to which already the nation owed much It was only necessary to watch a stream of workers at the close of a working day, or other crowds of people, to realize the extent to which the nation was still C3. It was not possible to unmake C3's, but an endeavor could be made to place expectant mothers and growing children under conditions so favorable that the next generation might be A1. It was a bad doctrine for the race that 95 per cent. of available funds should be spent in tinkering with a C3-ridden generation, while only 5 per cent. was expended upon the evolution of a new generation so fit that it would defy disease. When the war broke out it had been firmly believed that no soldier could be trained in less than twelve months, but at the end of the war the men were being sent to the front as useful infantrymen in less than two months, while the German training period fell to one month It was of the utmost importance for the future of the nation that this lesson, the force of which was already waning, should be revived. Professor Lelean believed that some of the younger children were being prest beyond their mental powers, while of the older children a large proportion were being very seriously overworked. Children's working hours often mounted up to ten hours a day. The result of what he described as a pernicious system was that toward the end of every term children were pallid, irritable, 'temperamental,' and obviously played out, and parents watched them with growing anxiety lest they should break down before the holidays came. At the end of their school life they came to the higher educational centers like saturated sponges. It had been said by a recent authority that examinations were ruining the intelligence of the nation for all practical purposes. He thought a 'Save the Children League' might do good work nearer home than in the Near East. He suggested that the support of parents might be gained for a three-plank platform: (1) to get 30 per cent. knocked off every examination standard and every secondary education curriculum in the country; (2) to insure that the amount of homework was adequately supervised; (3) to secure for some physiological expert a seat on every educational committee in the country. The family doctor, social worker, and district nurse needed to be conversant with all factors affecting the maternal, industrial, and communal efficiency of the family —the feeding budget, clothing problem, light and fuel bills, recreation facilities, and mental needs."

RADIO'S DOUBLE WAVE—Radio messages frequently travel from a broadcasting station to a receiving set over two entirely separate paths. Scientists of the General Electric Company, we are told in Dr. E. E. Free's press bulletin, *The Week's Science* (New York), report the discovery of further facts confirming this idea:

> "One path is along the surface of the ground. The other path is through the high levels of the air, fifty or a hundred miles above the earth. When both these waves arrive at the same receiving set they sometimes interfere. This may cause what radio fans call 'fading,' or some other disturbance of reception Much progress has been made recently in understanding just how radio waves move through the ether from place to place As these facts become better known and are applied, we may expect further improvement in the quality of the radio waves sent out."

WHY LIGHTNING STRIKES TREES

IT HAS OFTEN BEEN STATED that the majority of persons killed by lightning are those who seek refuge under trees, but this is not the fact. More than one-half of such deaths occur in the open and less than one-quarter under trees, according to an article in *The Dearborn Independent* stated to have been compiled from data furnished by the U. S. Forest Service. Trees are the objects most often struck by lightning, we are told, for the following reasons:—They are very numerous. As a part of the ground they extend upward and shorten the distance to a cloud. Their spreading branches in the air and spreading roots in the ground present an excellent form of conducting electrical discharges to the earth. We read further:

"The likelihood of a tree's being struck by lightning is increased:

"If it is taller than surrounding trees; isolated upon high ground; deeply rooted; and if it is the best conductor at the moment of the flash; that is, if temporary conditions such as being wet by rain transforms it for the moment from a poor conductor to a good one.

"A heavy driving rain, such as accompanies the average thunderstorm, can so wet any tree that it will for the time being become an excellent conductor. Up to that time the tree might have been in itself a poor conductor.

"Thus, tho the moisture content of wood, particularly within the outermost layer of growth in a living tree, adds to the variability of induction, even the most resinous of trees with lowest moisture content can under a heavy rain become a splendid conductor in a moment's time. Because of this, and the fact that the form of the most efficient lightning rod, with its branches at both ends, resembles that of a tree, it is evident that any kind of a tree is likely to be struck by lightning.

A COMMON SIGHT

A lightning-struck Western yellow pine in California—the kind of tree most often struck and burned in the West.

"The same flash may strike and blast a number of trees, and the results may be quite as curious and erratic as the lightning itself.

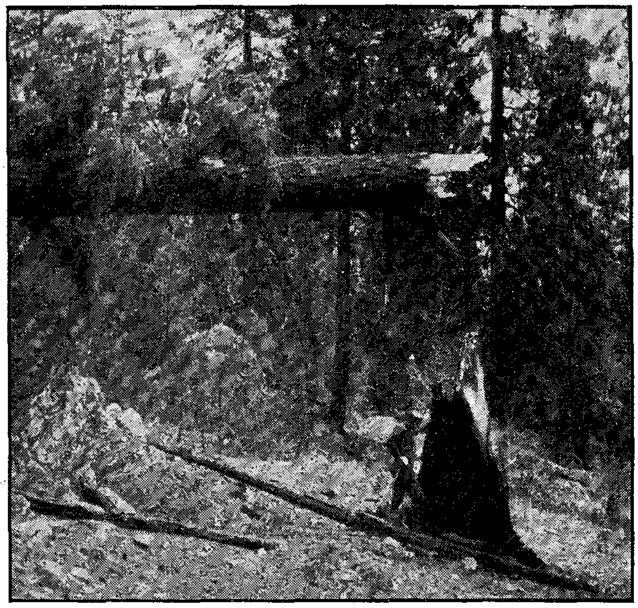
"A tree may be scorched, it may be stript of its leaves, it may be cleft longitudinally or, in rare instances, be severed horizontally. One-half of a tree's crown may be withered, while the other half remains unharmed. Sometimes the bark is stript from only one side, occasionally without a trace of burning; at other times it may be riddled, as by worms.

"The lightning furrow on a tree is usually single, but it may be double, usually in parallel lines. Furrows may be oblique or spiral, the current in such cases following the grain of the new wood.

"If the tree is inflammable or is rendered very dry by the heat of the flash, a fire may result. In other cases, the dry duff or humus at the base of the tree is ignited by the flash. Most forest fires caused by lightning start in the humus."

The action of lightning in stripping bark from a tree is as yet undetermined, we are informed. It may be argued that moisture contained along the line of the lightning is instantly converted into superheated steam, or that the water is converted by electrolysis into its component gases. Strangely enough, a study of the wood immediately in and around a superficial wound produced by a stroke of lightning shows no structural disturbance such as the rupture of the cell elements. To quote again:

"A flash of lightning upward through the tree from its base acts as an explosive. The tree may then be torn into small fragments, and cases have been recorded where these appeared like a tuft of hemp. If the upward flash is less violent, the trees may be split radially. The tops of trees have been torn off while the lower parts remained uninjured.



Photograph from *The Dearborn Independent*

A TREE BURNED DOWN BY LIGHTNING

A 36-inch Douglas fir in Plumas National Forest, California, burned down by what is called a "light-burning fire."

"Sometimes the lower portion of a tree has been demolished while the upper part has fallen to the ground intact.

"Lightning often strikes two or even more times in the same place. Some trees, favorably located for attracting the flash, bear seven or eight scars, all visible, and determined by a stem analysis of the trunk.

"It has been contended, tho not proved, that big trees in California are repeatedly struck, and that, altho not killed, their leaders are broken and their tops stunted in consequence. The form of the boles and the shape of the crowns of these trees would seem to favor this belief. Altho giants, their heights are much less than would be expected from the taper of their boles.

"Such trees as the oak, more particularly cork oak, have a very bad reputation for attracting lightning.

"European investigators hold that the cottonwood is most liable to be struck by lightning.

"In temperate climates, thunderstorms with lightning occur most commonly during the summer, usually in the afternoon. In the United States they are three or four times more frequent east of the Rocky Mountains than west, with the exception of certain parts of Arizona and New Mexico. Lightning is most frequent in Florida and Illinois.

"Throughout the Cordilleran region of the West there are certain areas which, because they have a marked hazard from lightning, are said to be in the 'lightning zone.' These areas, several hundred of which have been mapped, usually lie in or near national forests.

"The tree most frequently struck and ignited in the West is the Western yellow pine, which grows in open, park-like stands where the fire hazard is small. Such a tree may be set on fire by lightning and burn for days without the flames spreading to other trees or to the ground. If the ground is free from litter, the chances of fire spreading are small.

"More trees are struck in a curved strip extending from extreme southern Utah through Arizona to the White Mountains in western New Mexico than anywhere else in this country.

"Despite their comparative freedom from fires, all reports indicate that in the Appalachians trees are frequently struck.

"Altho the Gulf States have the largest number of thunderstorms and, with one exception, the greatest number of trees struck, the fire hazard from lightning is quite small, because of the heavy rains that accompany storms in that region."

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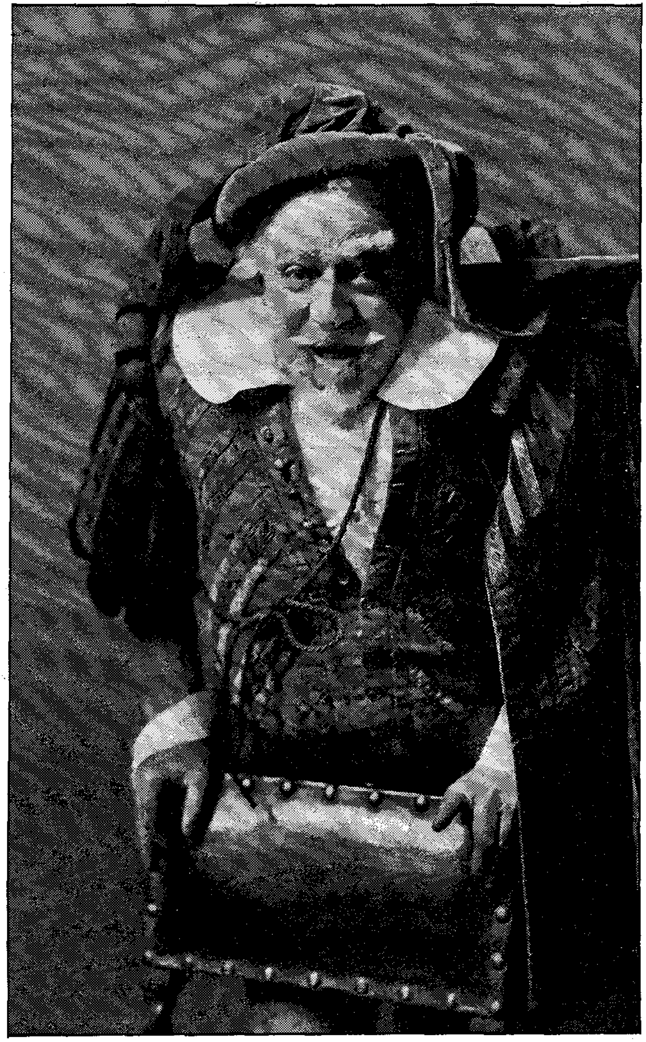
LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

A RARE SHAKESPEAREAN VISITOR

IT IS THIRTY YEARS SINCE Shakespeare's "King Henry IV" has been played on the New York stage, and the critics seem to have learned a lot about plays since then. When the Players' Club, in the first week of June, essayed the revival of this old-time favorite with *Falstaff*, *Prince Hal*, *Dame Quickly*, and *Bardolph*, the critics wriggled in their seats because Shakespeare hadn't the craft of Sardou, tho Sardou always displeases them because he has too much. "Every critic has warmly praised the performance, but the unjust verdict has been that 'Henry IV' sometimes creaks and wearies the attention." Meaning apparently that it fails of a proper cinema standard. It is the New York *World* which protests against the "unjust verdict": "It is true that 'Henry IV' does not show great unity of construction; neither does 'Pickwick Papers.' It is true that there are long passages of historical rhetoric, but then the 'Iliad' and 'Paradise Lost' do not have quite the tempo of modern life." *The World* goes on to chide this modern attitude:



"FALSTAFF HAS BEEN DIETING"

Says Stephen Rathbun of Otis Skinner's make-up; but Percy Hammond sees him "a waddling argosy of oils and greases."

"What no one can gainsay is that in half a dozen incomparable scenes, with *Falstaff* taking his ease in his inn, *Falstaff* fleeing from men in buckram, and *Falstaff* expounding his valor to *Prince Hal*, the English comic spirit attains its choicest vein of invention. In the Himalayan range of Shakespearean characters there are peaks—*Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Lear*—which impress us far more. But there is none which better takes the sun or offers more warmth to the human spirit than *Falstaff*. Nor is he a mere invention. The Russian critic who divided all humanity into the *Falstaffs* and the *Quixotes* struck upon a profound truth.

"The fact that the Players' Club devoted its first four revivals to Sheridan, Goldsmith, and Pinero may be attributed in part to the diffidence with which veteran actors approach Shakespeare. The organization founded by Edwin Booth would not bungle 'Henry IV.' It has, in a performance entailing great labor and financial sacrifice, done it full justice; Otis Skinner's *Falstaff* will long be remembered with admiration. Why not recognize that the play is a masterpiece of humor and poetry worthy of this unselfish effort?"

What the Players' Club has supplied in the cast of its production—a list of distinguished names in the theater—confirms the statement of Mr. J. Ranken Towse of the New York *Evening Post* as to why the play is so seldom attempted on the stage of to-day. "A drama so rich in characterization, incident, and dialog requires a cast of uncommon strength and diverse abilities to insure for it an adequate representation, and the essential actors, for various causes too familiar to all students of the theater to need recapitulation here, have not been forthcoming." For:

"This is not one of the pieces that can be carried to success by the individual efforts of one or two performers of preeminent genius, with the aid of a handful of supernumerary feeders. It demands a group of specially well-trained actors endowed with a sense of character and power to express it, and particularly with a capacity for delivering long, florid, descriptive or passionate speeches with the right spirit, rhythm, and emphasis.

"The play undoubtedly owes much of its celebrity to the immortal conception of *Falstaff*, that colossal monument of humorous creation. All other personages are somewhat dimmed in the glow of his gorgeous coloring, but altho he so engrosses attention, his part in the dramatic action is comparatively insignificant. Without him the piece would lose most of its effulgence, but would still be vigorous and interesting historical drama. Many of the personages in it are drawn with a distinctness, subtlety, vitality, and realistic imaginativeness which Shakespeare alone could compass. With *Falstaff* away they would shine as stars of the first magnitude in the dramatic firmament. They are proofs of the universality of their creator's genius. *Hotspur* is a marvelous study of sturdy virility, reckless courage, honorable impulse, and fiery ambition. The *King* is scarcely less remarkable as a study of the gallant and aspiring soldier, morally unstable, sentimental and unscrupulous, harassed by political perils, paternal anxieties and remorseful conscience. *Prince Hal* is a wonderful portrayal of prodigal youth with occasional stirrings of the nobler instincts giving promise of an illustrious manhood. *Glendower* is a picturesque and impelling sketch of the superstitious and mystical fanatic. Other characters—*Worcester*, *Westmoreland*, *Northumberland*, not to mention the thumb-nail bits—are vivid and keenly differential types, which give delightful animation to the miscellaneous whole.

"But it is the fat knight, who by his protean humors and inexhaustible vivacity, his braggadocio, wit, resourcefulness, and irrepressibility and disconcerting humanity, dominates the picture and illuminates it with comic irradiation. Among all the figments of the dramatic imagination he is one of the most difficult to materialize in an ideal embodiment. Of the American actors who have essayed the part during the last three-quarters of a century the late J. K. Hackett came the nearest to achievement of the feat. Several players, both here and in England, have represented *Falstaff*, more or less successfully in 'The

Merry Wives of Windsor,' but in that piece little remained of the delightful reprobate except his bulk. Shakespeare himself could not bring about a perfect resurrection."

Mr. Towse, whose experiences of the stage far outdistance any other critic of the theater now writing, appraises this performance with a consideration of the unusual character of its preparation, and the general unfitness of the contemporary stage for Shakespearean presentations:

"What about the performance? Well, this may be said to have been one that was distinctly creditable, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, and one which will be a great deal better when all the players have shaken down into their respective characters at the end of the week which has been allotted to it. As was inevitable, some of them were greatly superior to the rest of their associates. As a whole the representation had the defects which were certain to occur in any performance by a scratch company of whom the majority were acting under conditions to which they were completely unaccustomed. To consider them in detail would be tedious, ungracious, and unprofitable. They may be summarized briefly as faulty diction, bad rhythm, and misplaced emphasis, ungainly gesture and a general lack of the robust and romantic Shakespearean spirit. The zeal of the novices gave a certain liveliness to the entertainment, but this was not full compensation for their want of artistic cunning."

Mr. Skinner's *Falstaff*, he calls a "first-rate" performance:

"Mr. Skinner, of course, is one of the most accomplished actors of the day and an admirable elocutionist. He brings to the text a keen comprehension and a delightful variety of intonation. The audience last evening was quickly responsive to his humorous inflections. His conception of the fat knight, tho in accordance with the old traditions, has a freshness and simplicity that are wholly naturalistic. It is full of spontaneous and infectious humor, which is not yet allowed free play and so is not so rich in contrasted coloring as it is likely to be hereafter. But it is a finer and truer performance than has been witnessed by this generation of play-goers and was the outstanding feature of last evening's production and its greatest asset."

In the *Herald Tribune*, Mr. Hammond pays his respects to the Players in general and Mr. Skinner in particular:

"The proudest moments of the theater in this locality are those in which the Players make their yearly revivals. They are the sole custodians of the traditions of the American Stage, and their annual echoes of the past recall its ancient glories to a rampant time. Remembrance, on Broadway, would be obsolete were it not that the Players every now and then awake the drama-lovers to reminiscence. Dedicated to the most forgettable of the arts, they bring it back occasionally and call attention to its hallowed days. They do their best to keep the eternal landscapes fresh and green. In their latest memorial exercises they disinterred 'King Henry IV' from library oblivion and set it up, a lofty cadaver, to receive the obeisances of the orthodox.

"It was Otis Skinner's turn to be the high priest at the ceremonies. Mr. Skinner has been said to be a humorous man rather than a humorous actor, but as *Falstaff* he was both. He was an obese marvel of circumference and diameter—a waddling argosy of oils and greases, a vast convocation of jowls, abdomen and double chins. His displacement and dimensions were no mean feat of anatomical engineering."

One other notice of *Falstaff* is Stephen Rathbun's in *The Sun:*

"Last night's audience beheld a shrunken *Sir John. Falstaff* has been dieting! Somebody must have told the old rascal that if he would omit an occasional meal he would enjoy his food all the more.

"And what a mild-mannered rogue! How different from the roaring, blustering braggadocio one has seen in the past. But Mr. Skinner does present a skilled characterization of this comic figure, even if it is not the conventional portrayal. He brought out the wit of the famous lines, and if he was not as funny as a low comedian or a farceur might have been his was at least a highly intelligent rendering of the part. He was well seconded by Basil Sidney as that *Prince of Wales* who had sterling qualities under a roistering, carousing, joke-playing surface life. It was a spirited performance."

"COMPOSITIONS IN DANCE FORM"

WHILE RAQUEL MELLER USES SONG as a medium for impressing the visions that grow out of her own consciousness, Angna Enters uses the dance in much the same way. Both are free of the limiting hold of their medium. All the world knows of Meller, but Enters is an American girl from Milwaukee who has this last season captured the interest of a small audience of painters, critics, and discriminating devotees of the arts. Her programs of "compositions in dance form" have been given on occasional Sunday evenings when a theater has been found free for such use. "When Isadora Duncan draped herself in a clinging tunic, loosed her hair, and bared her feet, numberless post-Greek dancers were born," writes Louis Kalonyme in *The Arts* (New York). "Isadora's revolt was against the ballet's prison of stilted geometric design." Her dances "had design of a sort, one could see round them and they were generally satisfying irrespective of the literary theme and the music." Miss Enters, we are told, began as a student of painting and turned to the dance as a means of helping her in that art.

Photograph by Francis Bruguiere

"PROMENADE"

As Miss Angna Enters names one of her interpretive "compositions" which are described as "brilliant restatements of old truths in dancing and its allied arts."

"She found dancing absolutely dependent upon music, she saw tasteless costumes and pseudo-Greek draperies. And that is how she began experimenting with what she calls her 'compositions in dance forms.'

"There could not be a better description than this titular phrase of Angna Enters's dancing. For her compositions are brilliant restatements of old truths in dancing and its allied arts. She uses the dance forms, from the ballet to the Charleston, as part of the grammar of dancing, as a means. The dance forms and the pantomime are the verbs and the adverbs, the costumes are the nouns and the lighting the adjectives, and the music is any one of these. In one dance, music predominates: in another there is no musical accompaniment. There is never any 'interpretation' of the music, altho it may be used as illustration. For in Miss Enters's dancing the music flows from the dances. The costumes, which she herself creates, are not only glowing designs in themselves, but each costume is an intrinsic segment of the design of the dance. The dramatic lighting of the stage is equally intrinsic, coloring the costume and the body, coloring the gestures and the expression both of the body and of the musical instruments into a dance that is a perfectly fused expression of the theme.

"All this is done amusingly, without symbols, high-signs, manifestos of a new esthetic theology for dancing. For the dances are simple and entertaining. They freshen one with their good humor, their casualness, and charming sophistication. There is nothing esoteric about the dancing of Angna Enters. She has confest that her living masters are the princes of the vaudeville and circus pavilions.

"Her themes are largely dance expressions of feminine emotions. Some, like the pure painting of Manet, are pure dancing—such as her 'Contre' and 'Cake-walk' dances, or the marvelous 'Dance of Death' which is danced without any music but the sound of the trapt rustle of a heavily pleated satin black dress. In her 'Moyen Age,' which is a fluid structure of movement based on the predominant religious thematization of Italian primitive painting and music, her unequaled gift (since Yvette Guilbert and not overlooking Raquel Meller) for pantomime emerges.

"But I have not the space to give detailed descriptions of the brilliant dance painting which this young girl does on the stage. My rough sketch will have accounted in some measure, however, for the excitement of painters, dancers, musicians, critics and just ordinary members of her growing audiences, and for the fact that she is the only dancer since Isadora Duncan who has been able to give four concerts in one New York season. If Angna Enters has done nothing else she has proved that dancing can be an art if the dancer happens to be an artist."

Paul Rosenfeld in *The Dial* does not hesitate to place her beside well-known and exalted standards:

"A juxtaposition of Angna Enters to Yvette Guilbert is inevitable. The young Dutch-American dancer is possest by a penetrative sympathy for life closely resembling that of the 'singer of the pity of unpitied human things.' The frivolous, the simple, become poignant objects beneath her mind. Only the integrity of this young artist is a little greater; for Angna Enters spreads over the whole of the program which sets her dances her feeling for art. It has no personal limits."

That this dancing derives primarily from the sister art of painting is corroborated in the notice written by Stark Young for *The New Republic:*

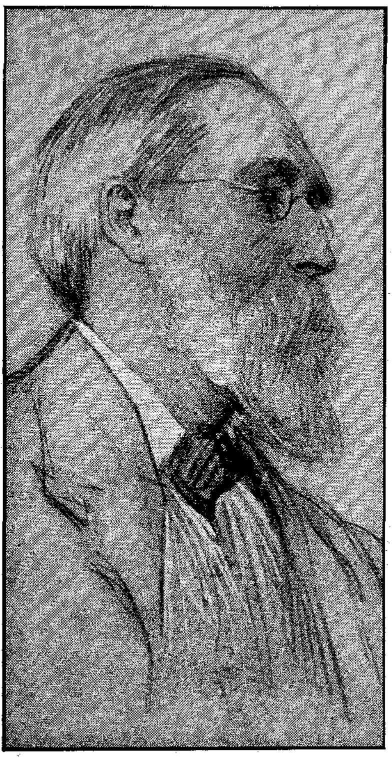
"My first impression at the sight of this new dancer was of painting. I said to myself that this artist has come straight from modern French and German exhibitions of painting. I think I should not have known what to make of her performance, of her first number indeed, if I had never seen the pictures of Manet, Picasso, Cezanne and other moderns, far and near from us in time and place. I should have recognized of course the presence of design. But the language of this design would have been strange to me without the training of modern painting. Then I remembered Miss Enters's own phrase on the program—Compositions in Dance Form. This, then, was what I saw. Compositions in motion, compositions working in the medium of dance elements, movement, light, the human body, costumes acting, an art of dancing which without being in any sense tableaux vivants, had nevertheless the attack, the content and the mind of painting. . . .

"The character of Miss Enters's art is peculiar in the kind of approach that it compels of you toward itself. You approach dancing as a rule from within the rhythmic persuasion of the art of dancing itself and then from the realm of music. To what Miss Enters creates the approach is from the outside. You look at it as you look at a canvas or at acting. It is sometimes not dancing at all but mere pantomime, sitting in a chair looking at *La Vie Parisienne* and waiting for the man with whom she has a rendezvous, as in 'The Promenade.' It is sometimes dancing without any music at all. What she creates is never dependent on the music. The music seems to accompany what the artist is doing rather than she to be following or interpreting it. 'The Dance of Death,' the 'Cake-walk,' the Strauss waltz are themselves with music. What she creates is never dependent on pantomime. The imitation of life and character seems only to accompany it.

"The completeness of Miss Enters's achievement consists in what every artist's achievement must consist in when it is successful: the whole translation of every element employed into her art. I can only point out some of the qualities displayed:

"The design is unbrokenly discovered in every case, and unbrokenly adhered to. An encore brings out no change, no variation from the forms already presented. In no number is there a place for exaltation, rapture or improvisation of design.

"The design is hard. It is almost startlingly pure, bold and courageous in structure and emphasis; the dances are brief and without loose edges, they begin and end; every new pattern is firmly established; every repetition of design is clear and boldly related to the whole composition."



THE POOR SCHOLAR'S PUBLISHER

The late J. M. Dent of London, who published an immense number of the world's classics in inexpensive form.

PUBLISHER OF "EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY"

A MAN WHO NEVER RECEIVED a knighthood died in England during the strike period, yet, perhaps, his name has been carried further in the world to remain as a permanent possession than any of his contemporaries. J. M. Dent was the publisher of "Everyman's Library," which is said to have run to twenty million copies. He was seventy-seven at the time of his death on May 9 at South Croydon, near London. In *The Publishers Circular* (London) is a brief appreciation "by one who worked with him":

"Neither State nor university offered to the late Mr. J. M. Dent any recognition for the social and educational work to which he devoted the whole of his life and almost inhuman energy. This did not trouble him, as his best friends know, tho it is not a comforting thought now that he has passed away, that he would have been secretly pleased, with the pleasure of child-like innocence, to receive some acknowledgment of his unobtrusive efforts after the betterment of our social life.

"We all praise his wonderful 'Everyman's Library,' but only those closely associated with him understand what he really did in connection with that publishing enterprise. Again and again he was told that the publication of a certain title could not be commercially remunerative, and his reply was always in effect: 'If it is a good book and students want it cheap they shall have it, profit or no profit.' The 'poor scholar,' always dear to J. M. Dent's heart, knows how to appreciate this gift.

"He did not suffer fools gladly, but for those who showed enterprise, industry, initiative, enthusiasm and craftsmanship, he had and exprest the warmest admiration. His own love of finished work was shown in all his productions, and their technical excellence was the result of his inborn taste and sense of fitness. In many respects he possest the qualities of Aldus Manutius, the craftsman's enthusiasm, the desire to spread knowledge over the 'widest commonalty,' the scorn of ignorant opinion, and the strength of mind and will which can rise superior to physical disabilities."

In the same journal is a sketch of Mr. Dent's career, which shows how many of the poor man's literary possessions are the gift of his intuition:

"To finish his apprenticeship in bookbinding and printing, Mr. Dent came to London at the age of seventeen. In 1872 he began business as a bookbinder; and in 1888 he commenced his publishing activities by the buying of sheets which he issued in attractive and artistic bindings. 'The Essays of Elia,' with an introduction by the then rising young barrister, Mr. Augustine Birrell, saw the light about that time as the first volume in the Temple Library. Mr. Dent's famous series, 'The Temple Shakespeare,' sprang from his early connection with Toynbee Hall Shakespeare Society, the idea being to provide handy volumes, each containing one play, to replace those of all sizes which were being used by members of the Society in their readings. The first volume of 'The Temple Shakespeare' had, on publication, a subscription of 600 copies, the second volume 6,000 copies, while eventually the annual sale of this series reached 250,000 copies. Other well-known series published by Mr. Dent included 'The Temple Classics,' 'Medieval Towns,' 'Wayfarers' Library,' 'King's Treasuries of English Literature,' etc., apart from many educational books. Of modern authors published by Mr. Dent, the two outstanding figures were Joseph Conrad and W. H. Hudson.

"Great and important as have been the works published by his house, however, the outstanding item, known all over the world, is, of course, Dent's 'Everyman's Library.' We doubt if there is in English or any other language such a monument of publishing enterprise.

"When Mr. Dent planned 'Everyman's Library' he suggested to himself 1,000 volumes as a mark to aim at—he had accomplished his idea up to 780 volumes. The Library has had—in fact, still has—a world-wide sale, totaling, we believe, over 20,000,000 copies.

"The famous printing and binding works at Letchworth, the Temple Press, was established by Mr. Dent in 1906."

PUBLICITY AND THE YOUNG MUSICIAN

NOW THAT MANY MUSICAL CENTERS besides the metropolis have had a chance to hear the voices that caused so much discussion the past season there is a wider background for judgment, and a keener interest in prophecy. What will the future hold for these meteoric stars? About one in particular "it is triumphantly declared that sheer publicity 'put her over' and nothing that any one says will matter now." If publicity can do and actually did this thing of putting her over, declares Mr. Henderson of the New York *Sun*, "it dealt the art in this country the deadliest blow it has ever received, for it proved that all the sound training of the musician is unnecessary because financial success (the only thing worth seeking) can be obtained without it." Mr. Henderson names no names, so we are equally reticent, tho readers of musical events will easily supply them. No one will take pleasure in seeing a young artist fail of the brilliant promise of her youth, but the lesson is too important to be missed. Mr. Henderson writes:

"In so far as the young singer made famous by the news agencies is concerned, it makes no difference whether she continues to be a celebrity or not. One prima donna does not make an art. But regard the conception of music which the jugglers of truth have placed before students and public. They are chuckling over their success in pouring a flood of dollars into the lap of the singer. They do not care a whit what the critical judgment of musical connoisseurs thinks of her. They do not care whether she has a long career before her or not. How much attention will they give her next season when she is no longer a news story?

"But the evil perhaps has been wrought. The impression has been created that fame is within the reach of any good advertiser and that the whole thing is not a question of art, but a matter of business. The removal of this impression is not going to be easy in every case, but the hopeful students just emerging from the conservatories are entitled to certain information and this is the place to get it.

"In the first place, the publicity experts are laboring under a pleasant delusion. They did not put the thing over quite so thoroughly as they say they did. The house was not sold out at the singer's second appearance, nor at the third. It is quite true that the police reserves were called out, but the fact was carefully suppressed that they had nothing to do but lean up against the walls of the building. Before the season closed the opera-going public lost interest in the sensation. On concert tour the young singer is now reaping the pecuniary reward of the publicity.

"In all this is there any sound reason why all the other young aspirants for vocal glory should determine that it is not worth while to try to be a Sembrich or a Melba? Is it not worth while to try to be a Hofmann or a Gabrilowitsch or a Heifetz or a Kreisler? Can no young student, looking forward to a long life in the world of music, convince himself that he would not be well rewarded for sincerity and devotion if at the end of his career men spoke of him as they did of the late Franz Kneisel?

"In other words, it is pitiable to find any one moved by the commercialization of art. Of course the artist must live by his art, but why not honestly? It can be done. Mr. Paderewski has made several fortunes, and whatever else may be said about him it can not be said that he has failed to hold always a dignified attitude toward his art. Mr. Hofmann bears an unspotted artistic name and has won his way to the top by his genius and his hard work."

Mr. Henderson quotes from a recent book of Paul Whiteman, in which New York is paid a dubious compliment: "New York is a queer city. I have the theory that novelty, not luck or ability, is what gets by there. New York does not care about merit so much as it does about something new to tickle its eyes, its palate or its ears. The newspapers reflect this." Also:

"The bizarre and the unusual get not only the headlines, but the homage and the shekels. Naturally anything new has always an army of imitators, and soon one's vogue wears out. There is nothing real or lasting in novelty alone."

After which Mr. Henderson adds a word of comfort and cheer for the forthcoming aspirants in music who must conquer by merit, and probably without the backing of home-town enthusiasts who are willing to spend lavishly to "show" New York:

"Those are the words of the man who created a bigger stir in the world of music than any other within the last two or three years. But his head happened to be firmly screwed to his shoulders and quite large enough to get on without inflation. But after all, there is, as a certain wise man remarked long ago, nothing new under the sun, and the people of Athens seem to have been just as eager for novelties for their own sake as the people of Manhattan.

"The crucial test of the novelty is its endurance and that of course can be perceived only when the novelty has departed. When that time arrives, and it always comes very quickly, the publicity makers have no further interest in the matter. News has to be new. It can not be warmed over. In the world of art, however, materialism has no permanent influence, the men and women who do beautiful things beautifully keep their hold on the public and it is always the public that determines the final values.

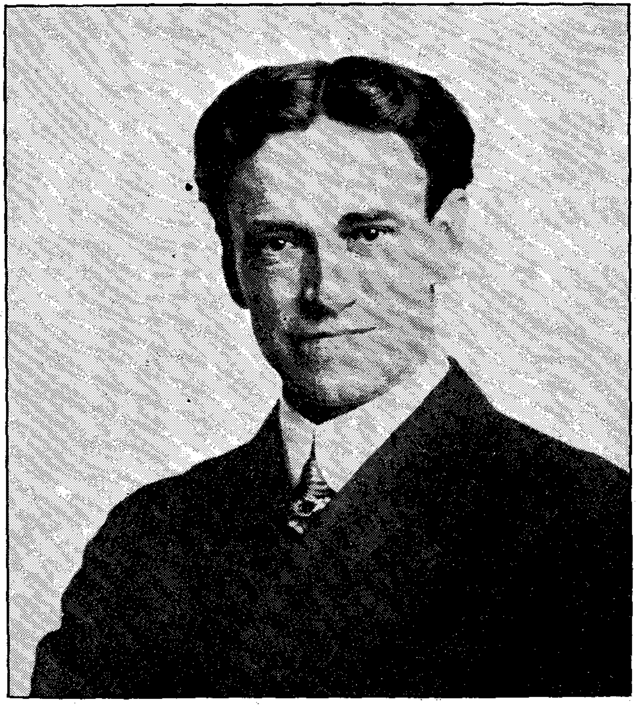
"So the young graduates of the conservatories need not fear that their labors are in vain. Those who have talent will reap their sure rewards, altho they may not at the outset excite the news writers or find themselves on the front pages of the daily papers."

THE COVER—Scenes of domestic life appear to make their appeal to the artist who is represented on the cover this week. The particular picture that we reproduce is one of these, and now hangs in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington. Mr. William McGregor Paxton lives in Boston, tho he was born at Baltimore, Maryland, June 22, 1869. Like many other Americans of his generation he went abroad for instruction and became a pupil under Gérôme at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, but he continued his studies in Boston under Dennis M. Bunker. He is a member of art societies in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and has been awarded medals in various expositions, such as the Pan-American at Buffalo, the St. Louis, the San Francisco, and others. Among his prominent works are "A Girl Sweeping," now in the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia; "Tea Leaves," at the Metropolitan Museum; rural decoration in the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.; "Nude," Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; "Interior," Cincinnati Museum; "Girl Combing Her Hair," Detroit Institute of Arts; "The Figurine," Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford; "Sylvia," Butler Art Institute, Youngstown, Ohio.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

BAPTISTS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD

THE OIL WHICH HAD THREATENED to clog rather than lubricate the machinery of the Northern Baptist Convention, at its meeting in Washington, finally worked its way through, and tho there was considerable "knocking" at times, the convention adjourned without that smash-up which had been feared, and even predicted. In plainer words, the Fundamentalists failed to bring about the adoption of an amendment to the by-laws of the convention which would have excluded the Park Avenue Church, the "Rockefeller Church," in New York, and some 500 other churches which do not make baptism by immersion a requisite of membership. Under a compromise resolution, they remain nominally within the fold, without, however, full affiliation with the convention. The spirit of compromise was also apparent in the election of Dr. James Whitcomb Brougher, of Oakland, California, as president. Dr. Brougher, we are told, is described by the militant Fundamentalists as a "doctrinal Fundamentalist," but a "middle-of-the-roader" in the controversy over Modernism. With him was ushered in the complete slate of those whom the Fundamentalists had been fighting, the latter having discarded the slate they had themselves prepared overnight. It was Dr. Brougher, who is also termed the "Baptist unifier," who invoked the spirit of compromise and apparently closed the rift which otherwise might have torn the Northern Baptists into two camps.



THE "BAPTIST UNIFIER"

Dr. James Whitcomb Brougher, elected president of the Northern Baptist Convention, who invoked the spirit of compromise and prevented a break on the question of baptism by immersion, which would have excluded the Park Avenue Church, New York, and 500 other churches from the Northern Baptist fold.

The convention is said to have been divided into three main groups—Modernists, conservative Fundamentalists, and militant Fundamentalists. The third element applies the term "Modernist" generally to those against them. The conservative Fundamentalists, or middle-grounders, held the balance of power, and the comparatively harmonious sessions of the convention itself and the compromise effected on important questions may be said to be due to those who walk the middle of the road. The attitude of Dr. Brougher may best be exprest in the address he delivered on the opening day of the convention. His keynote was harmony. There are four groups in the Baptist denominational life, he is quoted in press reports as saying—the extreme Modernists, extreme non-cooperating Fundamentalists, making 15 per cent. of the denomination; Fundamentalists willing to cooperate with the national convention, constituting about one-third of the denomination, who are firm in their belief, and in sympathy with, the Bible Union (Fundamentalist) program, and Fundamentalists who regret the agitation being carried on. Referring to the last-named class, he went on:

"They are irritated by the continual discussions in our convention; they are disgusted with the fighting attitude of both the extreme Modernists and the extreme Fundamentalists; they are weary of fractious folk and factional dissensions. Their sympathies and activities are wholly given to putting over the program of our denomination, and if they have their way they would put the extreme Modernists and the extreme Fundamentalists into a room together, lock the door, throw the key away and let them argue and fight to their hearts' content while the rest of us go on with the main and important work of the Kingdom."

As it turned out, it was this spirit which controlled the convention and brought it to a harmonious conclusion, with the extreme Fundamentalists finally falling into line with their conservative brethren, despite the fact, as reported, that they had previously determined upon a Fundamentalist program and a Fundamentalist slate. Explanation of this turn of affairs, we read, is found in a six months' truce agreed to in the convention earlier in the day when the officers were elected. The truce was proposed by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Massee, of Boston, a Fundamentalist, following an appeal for peace and evangelism he made in a sermon the night before. It looks to a series of evangelistic meetings during its course, tho, we read further, the general view was exprest that during the next half year the entire membership of the Northern Baptist Church will have an opportunity to pass judgment definitely on the Modernist-Fundamentalist issue. The chief point in the issue was laid bare at a meeting of the "Bible Baptist" war council, so-called, in which Dr. John Roach Straton, of New York, inveterate foe of the "Rockefeller-Fosdick" Church, prest for a church-wide referendum on the Park Avenue Baptist Church question, saying he wished to take before the people the question whether "Rockefeller and his millions are going to dominate the Baptist Church." Dr. Frank Goodchild, head of the general committee on Fundamentalism, is quoted as saying that "there is no question that the issue will be put to a referendum eventually." The position of the Fundamentalists is further exemplified in an address by Dr. J. Frank Norris, the "Texas Tornado," before the Baptist Bible Union, which met prior to the convention. He urged that the Northern Baptist Fundamentalists should deal the Modernists a "knock-out" blow, like that, he said, which the President had given to the foes of Prohibition. As he is quoted in press reports, Dr. Norris declared:

"The beast of Modernism has a strangle-hold on education. German rationalism has swept through our land. Mr. John D.

> Rockefeller, Jr., is, no doubt, a sincere and philanthropic soul, but he is obsessed with the ambition to standardize religion, and in his efforts to break down all distinctions, to eliminate the supernatural, he at once becomes a personal issue in the present war between Fundamentalists and Modernists. But for his generous gifts his church, the Park Avenue Church of New York, which has repudiated all the fundamentals of the faith, even to the overthrowing of immersion for baptism—but for his millions the Northern Convention would not witness the present upheaval.
>
> "The fight is on throughout the territory of Southern Baptists to reject further gifts by Mr. Rockefeller, because of the effect his money has in rationalizing the colleges."

The arguments of peace, however, prevailed over the belligerent Fundamentalists on the floor of the convention. Victory came to the "middle-grounders" when they tabled an amendment proposed at the Seattle convention last year which would have made the doctrine of immersion essential to membership in the Baptist Church and adopted a less drastic resolution. The Seattle amendment would have defined a Baptist church as "composed only of baptized believers, baptism being by immersion." The compromise resolution, which was prepared at a harmony conference in Chicago composed of representatives of all factions, and offered by Dr. Brougher, reads: "The Northern Baptist Convention recognizes its constituency as consisting solely of those Baptist churches in which the immersion of believers is recognized and practised as the only scriptural baptism; and the convention hereby declares that only immersed members will be recognized as delegates to the convention." An amendment to this resolution, offered by the Rev. Dr. W. B. Riley and reading: "The Northern Baptist Convention recognizes its constituency as consisting solely of those Baptist churches in which the immersion of believers is recognized and practised as a prerequisite to membership," was defeated, 2,020 to 1,084, and the resolution as it stood was adopted by a viva voce vote. The effect of the resolution is to leave the basis of membership to the individual churches, but to require that all delegates to the convention must have been baptized by immersion. It was not put through without a struggle by the Fundamentalists, in which a particularly biting reference to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was made by Dr. John Roach Straton. Large issues are involved, he is quoted as saying. "The operation of the machinery is dependent upon what we do. You must take good care of it. You know in an automobile, if there is too much oil you are liable to foul the spark plugs. You are liable to spoil the ignition, and there is danger of gumming the valves. There is too much oil in our Baptist convention." But the spirit of liberty traditional with the Baptists was too strong to be overcome, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* says that the convention voted so heavily for the resolution "that the Fundamentalists have little hope of reversing the decision."

The stir in the Northern Baptist Convention excited general attention, for there is a strongly marked cleavage between Fundamentalists and Modernists in the Baptist persuasion, and a definite break was half expected. The Newark *Evening News* thinks it doubtful, however, whether the counsel of moderation adopted by the convention will still the extremists who have kept the Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy at fever heat, and it opens up this interesting question:

> "If the Modernists are no longer Baptists when they would permit the individual to make his own choice as concerns the mode of baptism, it would seem that they, with equal justice, might accuse the Fundamentalists of being no longer Baptists when they seek to set themselves up as mentors and to place bounds upon and circumscribe the thoughts of their brethren.
>
> "The one is as un-Baptistic as the other. The situation is a difficult one for the church. Its hope lies in the great body of moderate opinion among its members."

"How workable such a compromise can be," says the Springfield *Union*, "remains to be seen. Tho it avoids an immediate rupture, it seems to leave a ruptured situation in which churches which are permitted to be Baptist churches in name are nevertheless not recognized as eligible to representation in the denominational body. Apparently it leaves men like Dr. Fosdick both in and out of the Baptist Church. Such a compromise does not appear to be endowed with a long and peaceful existence." The Troy *Record*, on the other hand, speaks well of the spirit of compromise which prevailed, and says it is a "splendid example of the manner in which a serious problem can be solved without alienating important churches and members and ministers from the organization." But some editors see in these theological differences harmful chatter about non-essentials. As the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* puts it:

> "It is almost incomprehensible to laymen who agree with St. Paul that the letter killeth but the spirit giveth life why the accredited representatives of great churches permit themselves to wrangle almost to the point of formal division over the details of doctrine. But it must be remembered that theologians are specialists and naturally take great interest in all the fine points of their specialty. Doctrinal disagreements are of tremendous importance to them, but it seems a little like letting the patient lie there suffering, and perhaps dying, while the surgeons dispute over the correct technique for the operation."

BASING RELIGION ON SCIENCE

"AN UNDEVOUT ASTRONOMER would be mad," some one has said, and, enlarging on the idea, John M. Watson, a business man, who is also a student of science, points out in his book, "Science As Revelation" (Macmillan), that every science in the category of human knowledge brings one back to God. That the laws of nature as revealed by the sciences should be in conflict with the laws in operation in other sectors of Divine Truth, for instance, the fundamental moral laws for which Christianity and the Church aim to stand, he says, is absolutely contrary to all just ideas of the Creator and His work, contrary to all logic. Mr. Watson's thesis, then, is that a study of the sciences compels one to a belief in God, that to know the sciences fully would be really to know God.

In the preface to his book, Mr. Watson, who is head of an advertising agency in Chicago, says that since boyhood he has had a growing conviction that the truths of nature must constitute a dependable revelation of the Divine way and will. "I have," he declares, "a growing conviction that the moral or religious impulse has a truly scientific basis, and that our creeds can be refined and purified to harmonize with the truths of nature." In all the sciences one discovers the same law, order, cosmos, energy, Mr. Watson tells us further on, and he devotes a chapter each to several of the major sciences to prove his point that moral laws are cosmic laws, just as truly as are the laws of gravitation, of chemical affinity, of magnetism, of electricity, of biological growth and of psychological growth. He would have the moral laws taught just as physical laws are taught, the necessity of obedience to them pointed out just as the necessity of obedience to the laws of nature is pointed out.

But it seems very clear, says Mr. Watson, that the science of ethical affairs and the cosmic laws of morality which deal with the proper relationships between man and man, between groups of men and between nations and nations, between man and all nature, is the one science where ever more extensive understanding and sane cooperation by man are most sorely needed. For—

> "Once men realize the absolute friendliness and benevolence of the cosmic laws of morality toward them they will realize that the only sane procedure is to redouble their efforts to comply with them just as accurately as possible. By such deliberate and deliberated cooperation our spiritual welfare will advance by leaps and bounds. There is no way out except to

comply with natural spiritual laws, God's laws; we will not advance by praying to God in an endeavor to get the divinity to do *our* will. Our will may be wrong; it probably will be. Our part is to comply with the divine law of ethical growth, not grudgingly, but zealously; and we shall never be willing to do this until men generally keep in mind that the cosmic laws of morality are just as absolute and just as inescapable as are the law of mathematics or the law of gravitation, also, unutterably friendly to our humanity."

CHRISTIAN NEED OF PAGAN VIRTUE

"I HATE RELIGIOUS PEOPLE," impulsively exclaimed England's most famous woman preacher, and the distinguished theologian she was talking with promptly answered: "Shake hands! So do I!" Maude Royden, whose preaching at the City Temple, London, made her eloquence known in the entire English-speaking world, does not mean that she actually dislikes really religious people. She does mean, as she explains in the current *Atlantic Monthly*, that unless what we consider Christian graces are firmly founded on the every-day "pagan" virtues, they are likely to seem unpleasant. "We Christians," she says, "must realize that we often repel the world as much as our Lord attracted it, because at the heart of our mercy there is weakness, at the heart of our self-sacrifice, fear." Christ, says Miss Royden, at the outset of her article, acted in a way that would seem almost despicable according to our common standards, and yet by the very same conduct commanded the worship of the world. One answer to this puzzle is that Christ took it for granted that Christians would practise the ordinary pagan virtues and He "built the soaring edifice of Christian holiness upon that splendidly laid foundation."

SHE "HATES" RELIGIOUS PEOPLE

But Miss Maude Royden, famous English woman preacher, means that unless the Christian graces are firmly founded on the every-day "pagan" virtues, they are likely to seem unpleasant.

Miss Royden supposes that pagans, "non-Christians," set great store by such virtues or qualities as: "courage, perhaps, first of all, but also a high sense of honor, and loyalty to one's friends, and independence, and wisdom," etc. These, she insists, "are great virtues; without them there is no real virtue at all." In His teachings, we are reminded, Christ "rather assumes that most people are decent people"; that parents are kind to their children, that men keep their vows; that the requirement of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," was an ideal of level-handed justice. He assumes that people are sufficiently capable of love to love their neighbors sincerely and merely points out that this is not high enough, "they must now learn to love their enemies." And so:

> "At every step in this great argument, Christ begins with a pagan virtue, and goes on from that to Christianity. Is not some of the disgust that our religious professions and even our religious life have awakened among non-Christian people due to the fact that we seek to practise these amazing virtues, these soaring Christian graces of holiness and sanctity without having acquired the rudimentary virtues of honesty, courage, loyalty, self-respect?"

People, Miss Royden is inclined to believe, are quite justified in disliking "the kind of person—so terribly common—who seeks to practise the Christian views of humility and self-sacrifice and love and peace before he has got courage and honesty or honor." When Christ tells Christians to take up their cross and follow Him, He means they must be willing to sacrifice themselves. And yet, declares this writer, "there are people who do this, who sacrifice themselves up to the last limit of sacrifice and who only succeed in making the people around them intolerably selfish." Comes the question:

> "Why is it? Is it not perhaps because self-sacrifice can not rightly be practised by people who have not moral courage? I have sacrificed myself sometimes and have thought I was doing well. When I grew a little older and could look back at what I did from a different experience, I saw plainly enough that, in fact, I had not had the courage to do anything else! To assert myself required, perhaps, courage to face the imputation of selfishness. Perhaps it required that I should seem cruel or self-assertive, and I really 'sacrificed myself' not in the least because I was in love with self-sacrifice, but because I had not the courage to do otherwise."

And then we are told that Christians nowadays lay great emphasis on toleration and courtesy. But "is not our toleration also sometimes due to lack of moral courage?" For instance:

> "When our Lord found the person who ill-treated a child, He did not say, 'let us reflect that this person is probably a badly brought up person.' He said, 'it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea.'"

It seems to Miss Royden that "it is easy for us to persuade ourselves that we have to practise the Christian virtues of gentleness and grace when our real trouble is that we have not the pagan virtue of courage to begin with!" We like to fall back on, "Judge not, that ye be not judged," when "it would be awkward or embarrassing if we were to protest about something we consider wrong." To dismiss servants or employees and tell them that in the future they can "put their trust in God," instead of trying to provide for them, seems "unctuous, repulsive," to the writer of this article. And then, when it comes to pacificism, "a conscientious objector to war who is afraid of fighting has no right to his objection; he must be braver than the soldier before he has the right to be a pacifist." And as for humility—it "is loathsome; it disgusts. We must have the pagan virtue of self-respect before we dare to have the Christian virtue of humility." And the writer concludes:

> "Had not Christ just those pagan virtues that so many of us Christians lack? With all His love and gentleness and mercy, how utterly courageous was His denunciation of all that was false and cowardly and bad! Those to whom He spoke with such pitiful compassion could not doubt His power to judge sternly if He chose. That was why His tenderness counted for so much.
>
> "Christ had strength of character, courage of mind and body, great physical courage as well as great moral courage. In Him every Christian grace was founded upon the rock of honor and loyalty, courage and justice, a piercing vision, a great strength. It is only the strong who can really be gentle. The gentleness of the feeble has in it something that repels; but the gentleness of strength, whether strength of body or strength of spirit, or both together, as with Christ, is adorable."

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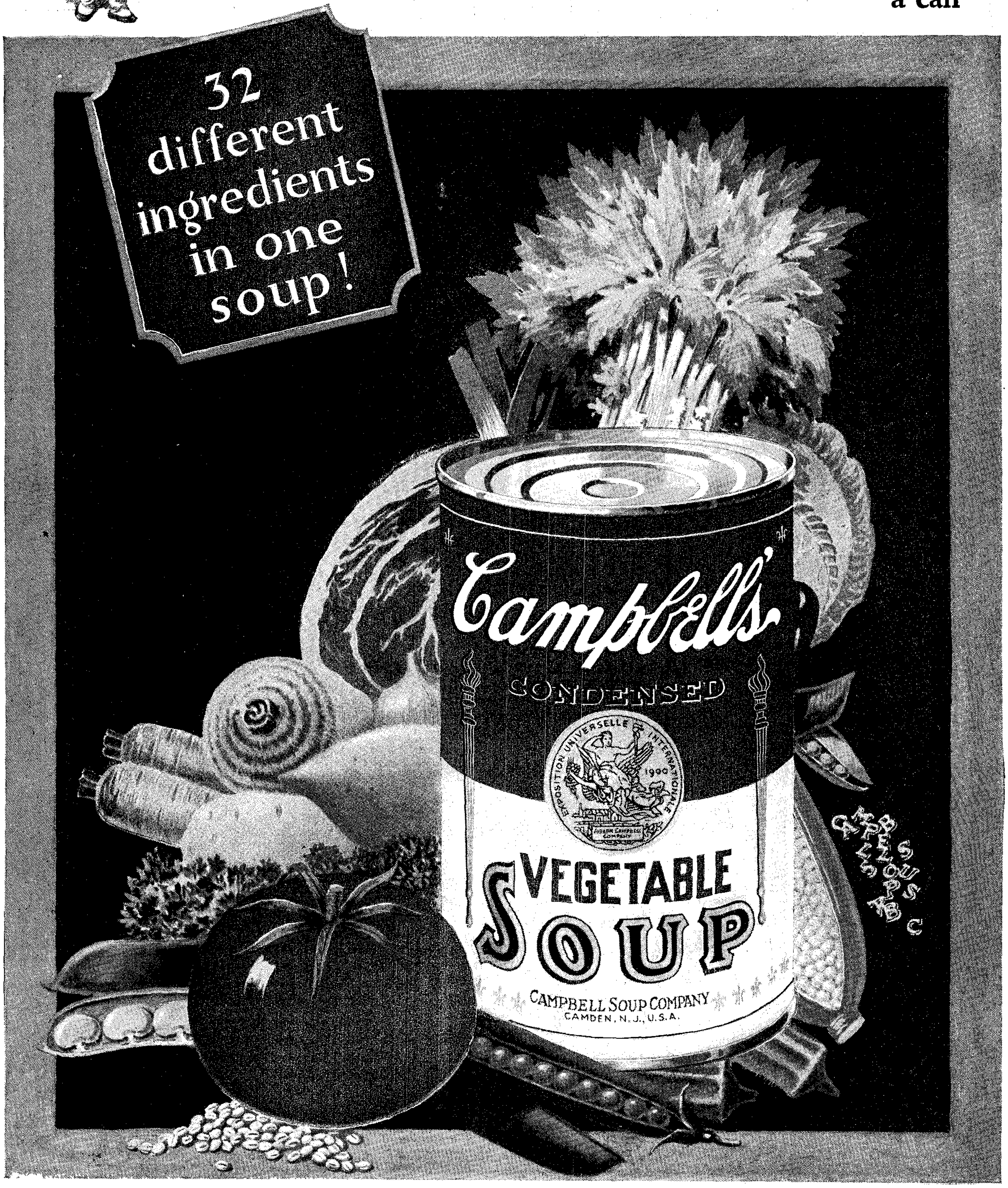
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CURRENT · POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

WHO will deny the might of poetry after this? The tribute appears in *The London Mercury:*

UNCONQUERABLE

BY JOHN FREEMAN

Homer and Milton blind, Beethoven deaf,
And Collins mad and Savage famishing,
And Marlowe huddled into a forgotten grave,
And Chatterton—and sorrows everywhere
Loading the witless air:

Calamity and Death hunt the same wood,
One strikes if other misses; neither rests,
Making of Eden daily desolation,
A bloody amphitheatre of Earth,
Cinders of April turf.

The enemies of Poetry, the fierce thieves
Of beauty's and creation's miracle,
Twin Cæsars ravaging their captived Kingdoms
For envy slaying what else lives undecaying,
Or maiming without slaying. . . .

If there were worser ills than Death to dream of,
Worse pangs than hunger's and the numbèd sense,
If even the long foul solitude of the grave
Ended not other griefs of other men,
And other fears; even then

Poetry needs must breathe through lips of man
Desperate defiance and immortal courage,
Needs must hope bicker in his burning eye,
And Death and hunger, madness and despite,
Sink sullenly from sight.

THERE seems to be no real hard feelings in London against the American play, but only against the kind they don't like. *The Bystander* (London) points out a specimen they'd welcome:

"MR. PEPYS"

BY REGINALD ARKILL

The tumult and the shouting dies!
The Captains and the Kings depart;
And each has got, one would surmise,
A humble and a contrite heart.
And England is—or so it seems—
Once more the England of our dreams.

The tumult and the shouting dies!
The Captains and the Kings have gone
To tell the world about the guys
Who wouldn't let them carry on.
And, after all the noise and fuss,
We find that it is up to us——

To tell the world that London town
Can really mind her own affairs;
Her stage is not a dumping ground
For silly, sloppy foreign wares:
And that we still can carry on
When all the Lees and Jakes have gone.

"No, No, Nanette" and "Rose Marie"
Have paid a handsome cent per cent.;
So, Uncle Sam, you must agree
It isn't you that we resent.
Take my advice, don't run away,
Stop and produce a better play.

In Dean Street, at the Royalty,
Devoid of rattle, noise or fuss,
You'll find the sort of simple fare
That suits the simple likes of us:
The sort of simple play, my friend,
That makes most money in the end!

A simple, unpretentious tale
With wit and beauty subtly blent,
And yet, I think, it cannot fail
To pay its simple cent per cent.
Dear Uncle Sam, you've said your say,
You live to fight another day.
Come and produce as good a play.

Two poems in the May *Bookman* worth preserving. Mr. Weaver's has the simplicity and perfection of Herrick, the other presents a debatable point:

AND WHO WOULD NOT ENVY ME?

BY JOHN V. A. WEAVER

When I went loveless,
Sweet was my song
Sung to efface the tears
That all night long
Salted my bitten lips.
Oh, aching, empty years!

One came, who gave her love
Fair in my hands.
Waking or sleeping,
Peace at my shoulder stands.
Fled are my daytime songs—
Fled with nights of weeping.

SCARS

BY GARRETA BUSEY

There is a deep serenity in homely things—
Wood dark with age and scarred with daily wear,
In rough coats wet with rain, in steaming muddy shoes,
Or faces marked with old forgotten care.

They have the strong plain breath of earthiness about them.
Their feel is like the coarse black bark of trees
That stand deep planted in the loam, that knew through ages

The crackling storm or sunlit drone of bees.
Great souls there are who leap to flaming beauty
In timeless, wind swept realms behind the stars,
But he may know, who walks in homely places,
The intimate serenity of scars.

AMONG lighter verse here is a humorous comment on the contrasting technique of fiction and drama. It is from "What the Queen Said, and Other Facetious Fragments" (George H. Doran Company):

THE USEFUL ASTERISK

BY STODDARD KING

A writer owned an Asterisk,
And kept it in his Den,
Where he wrote tales (which had large sales)
Of frail and erring men;
And always, when he reached the point
Where carping Censors lurk,
He called upon the Asterisk
To do his dirty work.

At first the gentle Asterisk
Would blush a rosy red,
But, soaked with sin, it soon rushed in
Where Angels fear to tread;
And reveled in the sort of scenes
That run along like this:
"'Nothing can matter . . . but our love . . .'
"Her soul was in that kiss
* * * * * * "

So well the Writer plied his craft,
His work became the rage,
And, by demand, he turned his hand
To writing for the Stage;
But there the Censor was so kind,
The plane of Art so high,
He needed now no Asterisk
To get his rough stuff by.

An outcast and a wanderer
That Asterisk became;
It knew no trade that really paid
Excepting that of Shame.
Within the playwright's busy Den
The fire was warm and bright,
As, with a sigh, the Asterisk
Went out into the night . . .

"THE KEYSTONE" was one of four poems selected, out of eight hundred submitted, to share equally in the prize offered by Henry Woodhouse, editor of *The Scientific Age*, for a sonnet commemorating some scientific achievement. The other three were written by English subjects published in *The Poetry Review*, London May-June, 1926:

THE KEYSTONE

BY CLYDE ROBERTSON

The singing wire has spanned its perilous way
Into the vale of ancient holy things.
Across the Nile and desert waste it flings
Its babbling tongue; where once o'er kingly clay
The God of Silence held unchallenged sway.
Do sleeping monarchs hear vague whisperings
And mutter to the Sphinx, "These speaking strings
The straining peasants bear, whose gift are they?
The poet's dream the scientist made real;
He snared elusive fancies in his net
And wed them to achievement. Should the seal
Of royal favor on his brow be set
Or grace the dreamer's?" Hark! the Sphinx: "I kneel
To Egypt's straining peasant. Kings forget."

A NEW-COMER in the field of poetry quarterlies is *Poetic Thrills*, The *Poet's Folio* (Salisbury, N. C.), wherein occurs this:

SHE OF THE DANCING FEET

BY COUNTEE CULLEN

What would I do in heaven, pray,
I with my dancing feet,
And limbs like apple boughs that sway
When gusty rain winds beat?

How would I thrive in perfect place
Where dancing would be sin,
With not a man to love my face,
Nor arm to hold me in?

The seraphs and the cherubim
Would be too proud to bend
To sing the faery tunes that brim
My heart from end to end.

The wistful angels down in hell
Will smile to see my face,
And understand, because they fell
From that all-perfect place.

IN spite of some faint memory of Browning's "Andrea del Sarto" in the first stanza this poem in *Scribner's* goes on to its own conclusion:

BLUE BOWL

BY FRANCES WYATT BAKER

Now am I quite at peace with my slow days;
The hours come gently now, and pass me by;
All night in dull, unbroken sleep I lie;
There is no thing to change my quiet ways.

Great, starry nights and hoot-owl's eerie cry,
Strange music, skies and seas, and dawn of day
I see and hear them, every one, and say,
"How pretty these things are"—and that is all.

And yet—one thing there is that in my heart
Can wake the heavy mem'ries, turn to naught
My brave pretenses, all so dearly bought;
And catch my breath, and make the old tears start,

That cries your name, that brings you to me here,
A vision torn from bitterness and dole,
Of all my dreams, most cherished and most dear;
White fingers curving round a small blue bowl.

3 out of 4 motorists who buy oil by name, buy Mobiloil. *It costs less by the year!*

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
"A"

These motorists get their advice from the company which has specialized longest in lubrication. *It costs less by the year!*

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil

The Mobiloil dealer has the Mobiloil Chart ··It tells exactly which oil to use in your car because··

30¢ a quart is a fair retail price for genuine Mobiloil from barrel or pump. (Slightly higher in Southwestern, Mountain and Pacific Coast States.)

Make this
CHART
your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

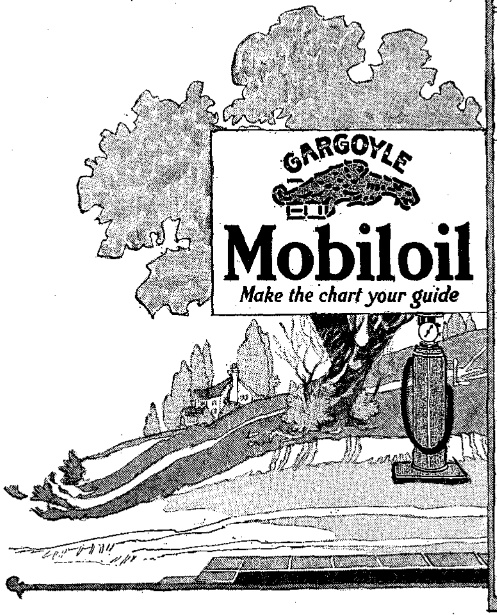
If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

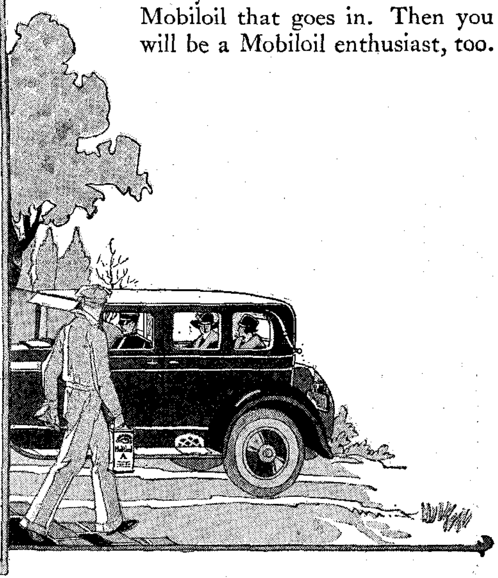
NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Packard 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....

This Chart is based upon 60 years' specialization in lubrication. It contains the findings of the Mobiloil Board of 42 Engineers. It has the approval of 609 automotive manufacturers.

Today motorists who are particular about their oil ask for Mobiloil. Economy. Power. Smoother running. Less carbon. Those are the reasons.

The next time you drain and refill your crankcase—be sure it is Mobiloil that goes in. Then you will be a Mobiloil enthusiast, too.


GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide



Vacuum Oil Company

Headquarters: 61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Division Offices: *Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis*

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

TIDYING UP THE ADIRONDACKS FOR THE PRESIDENT

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

"DAYLIGHT SHOWS IN CLEAN-CUT VISTAS BETWEEN THE SHAVEN TREE TRUNKS"

Here a balsam-perfumed solitude awaits the President, with sixty acres in which to roam at peace—a solitude so perfect that "one marine at the gate, half a mile from the President's cabin, can keep the curious hosts at bay as well as an army."

"TWELVE MILES FROM A LEMON" was a famous wit's idea of utter rustication; and President Coolidge may almost attain to that extreme of solitude on his coming vacation. Almost, but not quite. The "Summer White House" this year is four miles from a railway station" and "three miles from a church," but there seems to be no reason to fear that its occupants will suffer from a famine of lemons, or of any other lawful luxury or comfort of the season. Everybody knows that the average Adirondack "camp" is far from being the primitive and poky shack implied by that deprecating word, and nobody will fear that the Chief Executive or his wife will suffer any deprivations, or be insufficiently protected from the elements, while sojourning at White Pine Camp. Indeed, it has already been described by one writer as "a movie director's idea of a place where roughing it can be achieved in a refined and luxurious way." The only hint of possible repining is directed toward "one important member of the Presidential party." Everybody will wonder, of course, who this "important member" can be, and some may suspect that possibly it is none other than that cautiously communicative "spokesman of the President" who so often chats to the correspondents. At all events, Mr. Raymond Carroll tells us in the New York *Evening Post* that he—the "important member" aforesaid—"whispered that, were his wishes considered, he would like to be left behind in Washington to make personal contacts with individuals who are only 'voices' heard on the telephone in the course of transacting the nation's business." However, one assumes that this slightly wistful citizen has reconciled himself to a summer among the balsams, and one reads on:

The prevailing thought is that the Coolidges will arrive at their selected mountain summer home early in July, after the President's visit to Philadelphia to deliver an address at the Sesquicentennial Exposition. The break-up at the camp for the return to Washington will be around Labor Day.

During his stay at White Pine Camp the President is going to be in physical actuality the armadillo that Frank Kent says he is politically.

The roar of the outside world will never reach the Coolidges, as the closest railway station is four miles distant, the nearest town, Saranac Lake, fourteen miles away, New York City 370 miles off and Washington a distance of 597 miles, or as far as from Washington to either Detroit or Savannah.

"It is an ideal spot for rest," said one of the returned scouts, who has tramped all over the estate. The camp covers the crest of a bit of high land that shelves over Lake Osgood, a blue bit of cold water that is part of the St. Regis chain of lakes. Only a portion of the land has been cleared. The woods are made up principally of pines and birch.

They are "sweeping the floor of the forest," writes Louis M. Lyons from White Pine Camp to the Boston *Globe*, to make the Adirondacks ready for the President and Mrs. Coolidge; and he goes on:

Oscar Otis and his thirty men can do it in three weeks, and do other things besides. For sweeping between the paths in the primeval groves of White Pine Camp is just one item in the housecleaning that annually makes the secluded shade of the North Country wilderness a summer fairy-land for those whom fairy-lands command.

May is the season of making ready for "the season" in the Adirondacks. This year May is the time to get behind the scenes with the property-man while he sets the stage for the President's vacation.

If the President were coming to-morrow there could not be greater activity at White Pine Camp. Through the forest stillness comes the whir of vacuum cleaners as many maids go over rich rugs and upholstered furnishings. Behind old rose curtains on casement windows the soft glow of yellow light from hung lanterns illumines and enriches handsome dark interiors in the sumptuously finished cabins.

Stuffed owls and antlered heads never bat an eye at the invasion of their sequestered wilderness. Logs are laid in great stone fireplaces. Fine bindings are dusted in the bookshelves that run from broad chimney-corner to window-seat.

"Spring is six weeks late. We are always ready to open in May," says Mrs. Otis, busy supervising the cleaners.

Oscar Otis's groundsmen are equally busy collecting the winter's débris from path and forest. The old tan bark is swept up and the macadam road gets a fresh covering. Far under the trees on each side the winding paths they sweep the forest floor with brooms.

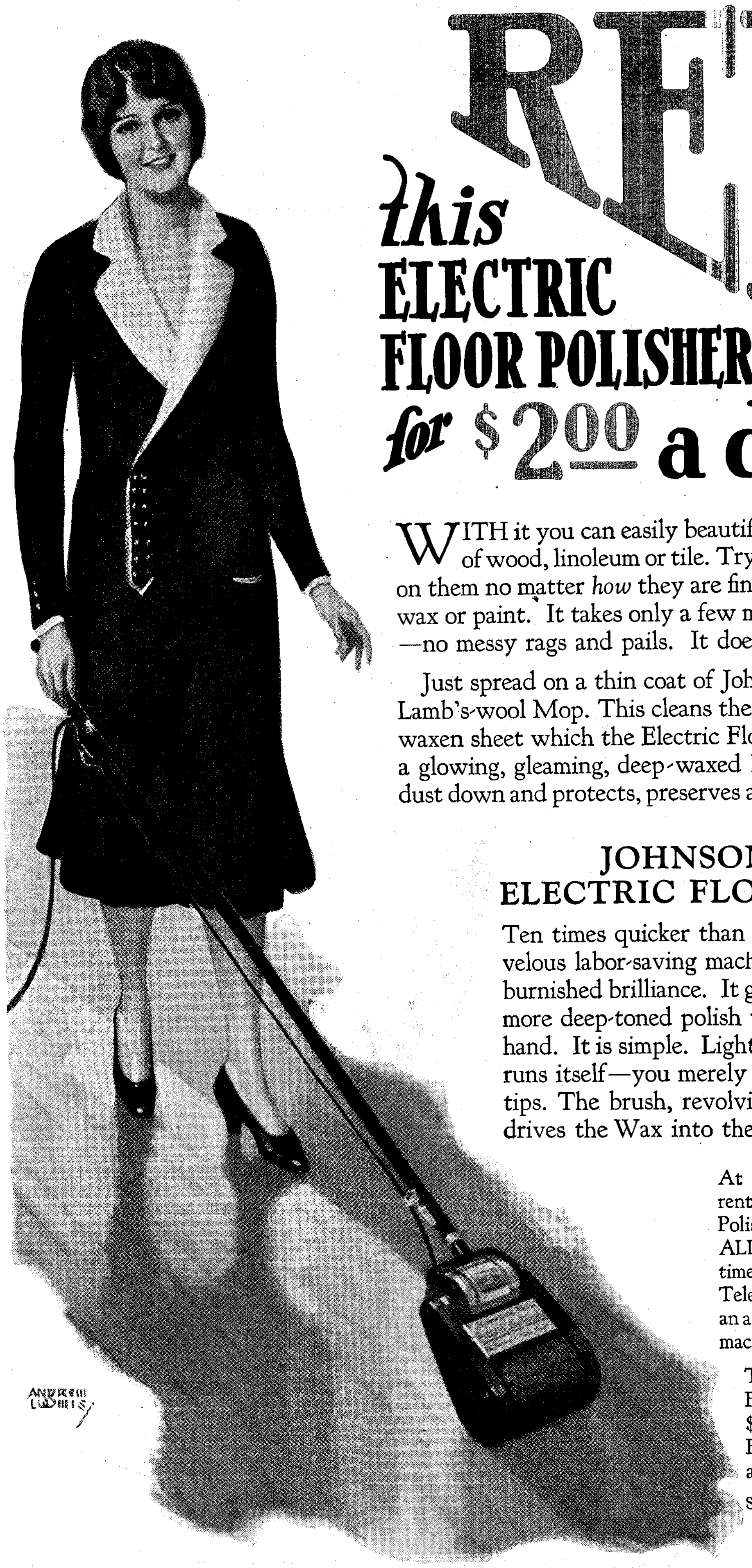
Carpenters are shingling a score of cabin roofs. Other carpenters are building a bigger boathouse for the dozen canoes and boats of the camp. A painter is busy on the motor-boat *Winkler*. Down rustic steps from the high shore of the cabin community, across a 200-foot bridge to an island in Lake Osgood, other carpenters and painters are freshening up the dainty Japanese tea-house.

What you glimpse at White Pine Camp is a fair picture of the preparations with which an important section of the north country busies itself in May. They are tidying up the choicest nooks along the wooded shores of numberless lake chains and quiet streams, whose delicate tracery, glacier-etched into these

(*Continued on page 37*)

DRURY COLLEGE LIBR
Springfield, Missouri

RENT this ELECTRIC FLOOR POLISHER for $2.00 a day–



WITH it you can easily beautify ALL your floors—whether of wood, linoleum or tile. Try the Johnson Wax Treatment on them no matter *how* they are finished—with varnish, shellac, wax or paint. It takes only a few minutes—there is no stooping—no messy rags and pails. It doesn't even soil your hands!

Just spread on a thin coat of Johnson's Polishing Wax with a Lamb's-wool Mop. This cleans the floor and deposits a glass-like waxen sheet which the Electric Floor Polisher quickly brings to a glowing, gleaming, deep-waxed lustre. This treatment keeps dust down and protects, preserves and glorifies the original finish.

JOHNSON'S WAX ELECTRIC FLOOR POLISHER

Ten times quicker than hand-methods, this marvelous labor-saving machine polishes all floors to burnished brilliance. It gives a higher, evener and more deep-toned polish than can be achieved by hand. It is simple. Light—only 9 lbs. It actually runs itself—you merely guide it with the finger-tips. The brush, revolving 2100 times a minute, drives the Wax into the very pores of the floor.

At your neighborhood store you can rent this beauty-giving Electric Floor Polisher for $2.00 a day and wax-polish ALL your floors and linoleum in the time it formerly took to do a single room. Telephone your dealer NOW and make an appointment to rent this labor-saving machine for a day.

The price of a Johnson's Wax Electric Floor Polisher is $42.50 (in Canada $48.50) and with each Polisher is given FREE a half-gal. ($2.40) of Liquid Wax and a $1.50 Lamb's-wool Wax Mop.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, RACINE, WIS.
"The Floor Finishing Authorities"
(Canadian Factory: Brantford)

JOHNSON'S LIQUID WAX

When summer breezes coax

Then you will appreciate the beauty and labor-saving advantages of Congoleum Gold Seal Rugs!

THE porch, of course, is an important part of the house in warm weather. A few comfortable chairs and a bright Gold Seal Art-Rug will make it a charming outdoor living room. An inviting spot for a friendly chat—just the place to do that bit of sewing or read the books everyone is talking about.

Neither sun, rain nor sea water can ever harm Congoleum *Gold Seal* Rugs. Dust and sand can't sink into them. The wind won't ruffle their edges, for these rugs cling to the floor without any kind of fastening.

All the attention they ever need is simple, light mopping. They are almost no work at all to keep spotless.

Patterns for Every Room

For rooms inside the house, there are many appropriate *Gold Seal* patterns—dainty florals for the bedrooms, rich Oriental designs for the living room and neat tiles for the kitchen. Every one is the creation of a master rug designer.

Sizes range from handy mats to room sizes up to nine by fifteen feet.

Home Beautifying Ideas—FREE

ANNE LEWIS PIERCE has written a book on the part color plays in promoting home happiness. Miss Pierce was an associate of Dr. Harvey Wiley on *Good Housekeeping* and later Director of the *New York Herald Tribune Institute*. She has spent fifteen years studying means of making houses into homes with the least labor. You'll enjoy her book, "*Color Magic in the Home.*" It is free.

"*Cathay*"
Gold Seal Rug
No. 576

"*Capri*"
Gold Seal Rug
No. 534

CONGOLEUM

out-of-doors—

CONGOLEUM
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF
GOLD SEAL
GUARANTEE

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
OR YOUR MONEY BACK

REMOVE SEAL WITH
WET CLOTH

COPYRIGHT 1925 CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC.

What the Gold Seal stands for—

MORE than a mere trade-mark! More than a guarantee! The Gold Seal pasted on every genuine Congoleum *Gold Seal* Art-Rug stands today in the minds of millions of women for floor-covering of *proved* satisfaction.

These women realize that it is impossible to tell the quality of floor-covering simply by looking at it. But with the *Gold Seal* as an unfailing guide, even the most inexperienced buyer can confidently select the brand whose service record has been winning and holding the confidence of users for nearly fifteen years.

If you wish to get full value for every cent you spend, don't fail to look for the Gold Seal on the rugs you buy!

CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC.
Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago Kansas City San Francisco
Atlanta Minneapolis Dallas Pittsburgh New Orleans Cleveland Rio de Janeiro
In Canada—Congoleum Canada Limited, Montreal

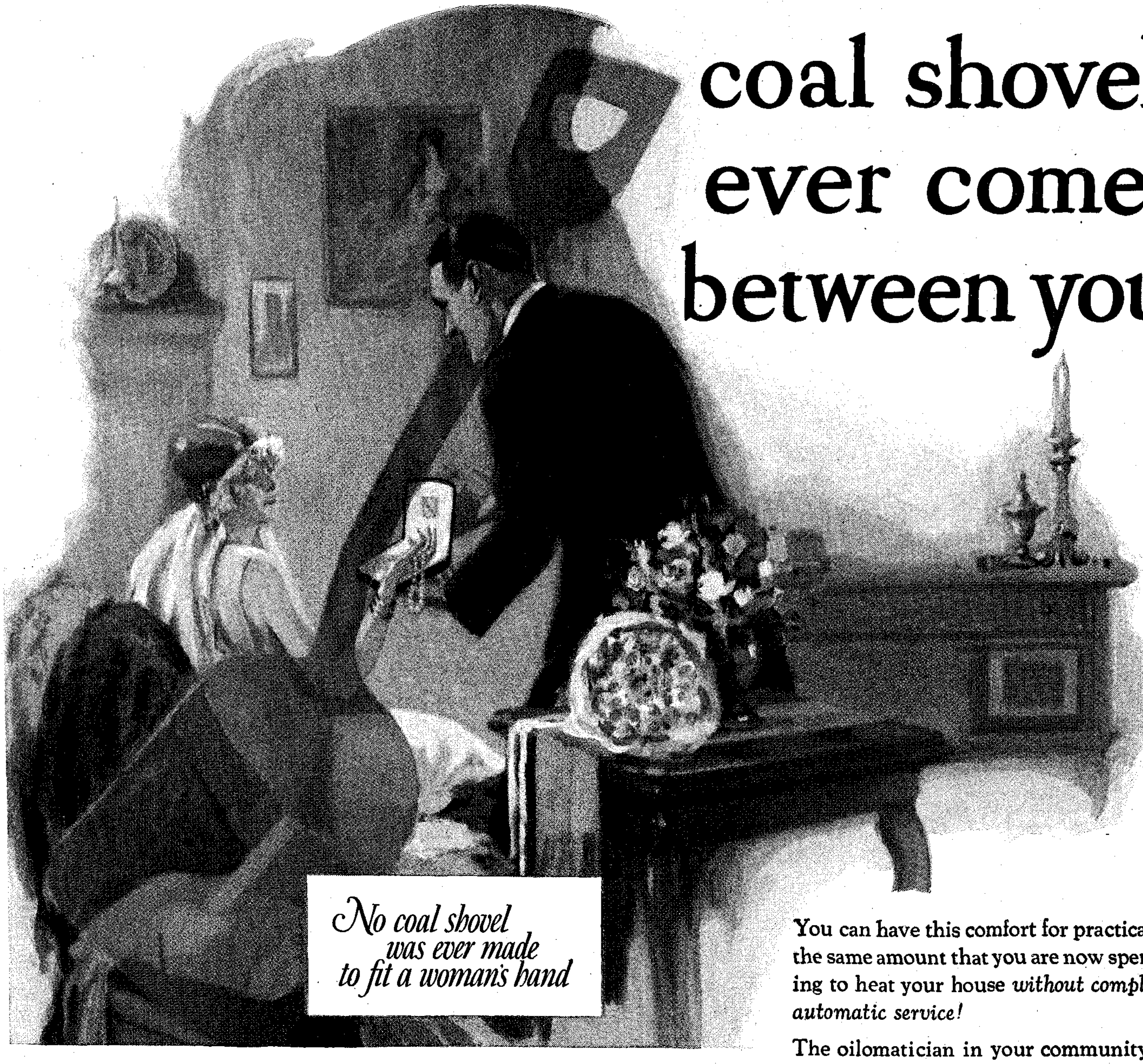
ON THIS PORCH is a charming pattern—the smart, new "Plymouth" Design. The border shows Pilgrim Ships and wooded landscapes in silhouette. The center, blocked off in large, attractive squares, reproduces the effect of mahogany graining. In tones of warm tan and brown, this rug is as delightful for many rooms inside the house as it is for the porch. Ask your local dealer to show you this up-to-date design—it's Congoleum Gold Seal Rug No. 580.

OLD
EAL ART-RUGS

(Above)
"Jasmine"
Gold Seal
Rug No. 538

"Nassau"
Gold Seal Rug
No. 570

Don't let the shadow of the coal shovel ever come between you



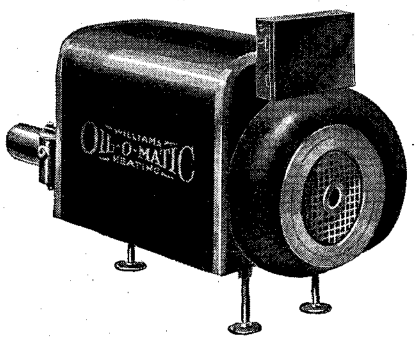
No coal shovel was ever made to fit a woman's hand

Pretty gifts do not take the place of modern conveniences. Only by relief from the irksome tasks about the house can any wife enjoy the leisure so necessary to loveliness and charm.

With Oil-O-Matic you provide a form of heat as carefree as the light that floods the room. Where most modern household devices are at best only labor *saving*, Oil-O-Matic *eliminates* work! It automatically maintains an even temperature.

Curtains appear freshly laundered throughout the heating season. Delicately tinted walls remain so, even back of pictures. Dusting is necessary only half as often. Rugs and carpets need much less attention of the vacuum cleaner. Good maids do not leave such homes.

Each morning you wake in luxurious comfort. All day, and as far into the night as you wish, the same balminess is maintained. In the early fall, and late spring, you never lack for heat. Any moment heat is desired, you have it before you realize that you need it.



You can have this comfort for practically the same amount that you are now spending to heat your house *without complete automatic service!*

The oilomatician in your community is a graduate of the Williams Institute of Heat Research. Trained in all phases of oil heating. He offers convenient terms to those who prefer to extend their payments over a year. Let him examine your heating plant *now*, when installations can be made most easily.

Send the coupon below for a copy of "Heating Homes With Oil." It tells you everything you want to know about this modern way of heating. It is sent free and postpaid, with plan for ideal arrangement of basement space.

WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
World's Largest Producer of Automatic Oil Burners

Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp.
Bloomington, Ill. LD66
Please send me without obligation a copy of "Heating Homes With Oil," with plan for ideal basement.

Name..
Street..
City.................................*State*...................

(*Continued from page 32*)

most ancient of mountains, draws its pattern across a vast empire of play.

This May, of all Mays, they are scurrying in their preparations. For the President is coming. In hotel and garage, store, camp and farmhouse they are planning already for the golden harvest that the President, they say, will bring in his wake.

Calvin Coolidge, in accepting the offer of the summer camp of Irwin R. Kirkwood, Kansas City newspaper owner, has won a place in the hearts of the Adirondack people beside that of their idol, Roosevelt, whom death found in an Adirondack retreat when it summoned him to the White House.

President Cleveland once summered, too, not five miles from White Pine Camp, at Paul Smith's hotel, where the White House staff will stay this summer. An old guide still tells of taking President Harrison fishing another eventful summer, on the chain of lakes next below here.

The President's anticipated coming, says Mr. Lyons, is "the talk of the whole Adirondack region." Not a tradesman or artizan in the neighborhood, he remarks, but has profited already by the preparations. And—

All of this, of course, is outside of White Pine Camp, which is a fairy empire complete unto itself. "Private" reads the sign in new paint on the gate where the ragged town road ends in a smooth drive and a disordered wilderness breaks against ranks of disciplined forest.

If you should not see the sign and should not heed the latched gate, you would still know it was private by the wolf-like furies that hurl themselves from the caretaker's lodge upon the entrance. You wait outside the gate until a woman who fits the tidy green lodge as tho it had been made to order comes to silence the dogs. "They wouldn't hurt you," says Mrs. Otis, her humor emphasizing her strong Scotch accent. Well, perhaps not.

She is relieved that it is not one more curious tourist. "They bother Mr. Otis to death driving in all the time. He can't ever get his work done."

Otis has gone to town about some plumbing. The dogs lose their interest as the visitor is permitted to wander at large, in the thirty-eight acres of the camp.

The first impression inside White Pine Camp is of a toy road through a grove of Christmas-trees. For a quarter mile a road that might have been laid with level and T-square drives a lane between polite files of young spruces that stand like grenadiers on parade, drest for front and distance, heads on a line and covering file. Tall trunks swell to conical tops, spaced to full symmetry of growth.

The spruces stand ankle deep in a carpet of mountain laurel that will be pink in August. Daylight shows in clean-cut vistas between the shaven tree trunks.

But this manicured road plunges headlong into a wilderness. The spruce battalions are only the outer guard of the seclusion where Calvin Coolidge may take lessons in silence.

And now we advance, like the Prince in the tale of the Sleeping Beauty, until—

At the first turn of the road it is as tho a curtain lifted to reveal a backdrop setting for "Robin Hood." Here is a tapestried forest. The green lace of tamarack and hemlock weaves among flashing white trunks of birches. Hoary gray birch, too, and gaunt seventy-foot trunks of the pine that gave this camp its name shade a moss-grown carpet where molder the bones of an ancient forest under lichens of a century.

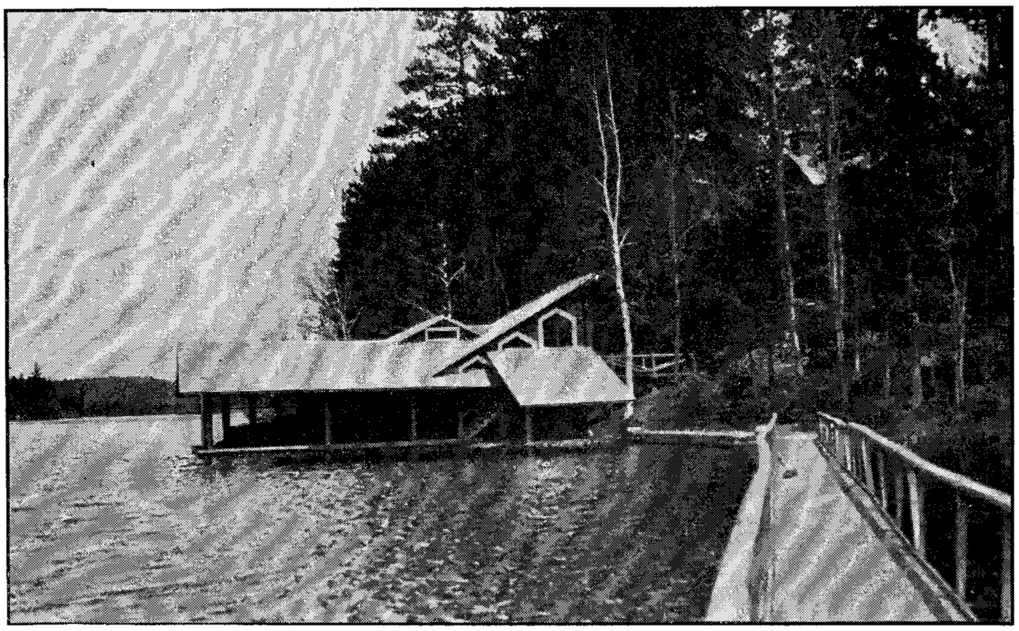
Here the stem of the road divides, and the branch that winds up-hill is marked "To Main Cabin." Red tan-bark softens the macadam road. Towering trunks overhang it. A moss-grown stone wall is all but concealed by its own color.

The density of the wood gives the illusion of depth. The path seems far from a man-made world until an electric-light switch shows on a tree trunk and a manhole cover peeps through the dead leaves where it drains the wood floor.

Black ship lanterns hang over the road from the birches. The trees are wired. Snow still makes patches in the deeper woods.

Up the hill you sight a clearing that is red through the trees. It becomes a tennis-court and the red is English clay, imported to make a surface that would quickly erase any possible regrets of tennis enthusiasts at the absence of Longwood from the wilderness.

Beside the court stands what seems to be a rude lodge, except for its all-glass front. It is a tennis gallery. Here in wicker lounging chairs campers sit of a cool afternoon beside a glowing fireplace and enjoy the volleying on the court.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

HERE HIS EXCELLENCY WILL DOUBTLESS TAKE HIS MORNING DIP

Also he may enjoy the lake breeze on the boat-house float, or he may go canoeing, or skimming across the water in a speed-boat, or trolling for bass in a guide-boat. The boat-house and bridge shown in this view from Lake Osgood are both included in White Pine Camp.

After the match the players can almost leap from the red tile floor of the gallery into Lake Osgood. But the plunge must compete with tea and tête-à-tête in as dainty a tea-house as ever bloomed in the wilderness.

Now, through the trees the main pattern of the cabin community presents itself. Half a dozen cabins stand among the pines along one side of a high point that drops steeply through a scramble of blueberries and alder to the shore.

The cabins are in character with their forest surroundings. The pine clapboards have the bark on, the huge chimneys are of natural stone, the wide porches of stone and red tile. The gardens and rhododendron masses grow naturally beneath the pines. All the buildings—there must be thirty in the camp—are careful reproductions of rough hunting lodges. Even the tennis gallery and bowling alleys are in character.

Bridges and railings are of rough logs, lighting fixtures of wrought iron, outdoor chairs of massive design. Even the water standpipe and hose-reel that protects each cabin from fire might be a stump at fifty feet. Just as every suggestion of artificiality has been erased from the woods by skilled forestry, so the simplicity of the cabins is achieved by skilled artifice.

The first cabin above the log steps from the landing is the "Living Room," perched on an eminence that sweeps the lake from broad, high windows. This is the recreation-room, the lounging-room, the club, of the camp. Its rough clapboards belie the comfort and beauty within. It is a huge room and its lavish appointments—great stone fireplaces, rich dark finish, caressed by soft wall lights, the wealth of reading in its handsome bookshelves—need not blush at a Presidential inspection.

The "Owner's Cabin," which will be the President's, is next, along the bluff, with a garden of massed hydrangeas and a shaded pine spot separating these two main units of the camp.

It is a lovely bungalow of half a dozen sleeping and living rooms, and in them every luxury of town house or country club. Hammocks and couches find ample room on the broad sleeping porch that looks down through a heavy growth of pine upon the lake. Casement windows open upon laurel-scented air in the pine woods.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Here, if ever, the President can be alone, exclaims the correspondent. "Here, if ever, he can rest. Tall trees surround his cabin, screening and silencing his seclusion." In fact—

Here privacy is absolute. One marine at the gate, half a mile from the President's cabin, can keep the curious hosts at bay as well as an army. Even from the shore of Lake Osgood, which Mr. Coolidge will share with half a dozen exclusive summer campers, seclusion is secured by the height of the bluff and the screen of great pines that towers out of the heather.

Here the President can be alone even among his guests. For he can match his comfort with theirs in half a dozen guests' cabins, whose porches front equally upon the lake and whose log fires will glow as warmly upon soft rugs and cozy window bowers.

In his own cabin, the President can have silence without sacrificing any comfort of an age whose rarest luxury is repose. Here he can sit on a rocking-chair on his porch and look through idle vistas of evergreen across still waters to more green woods with nothing to interrupt the restful view.

How different from the porch beside the village street in Plymouth, where they tacked sheets to the end posts to hide the President from the too prying gaze of Sunday afternoon tourists.

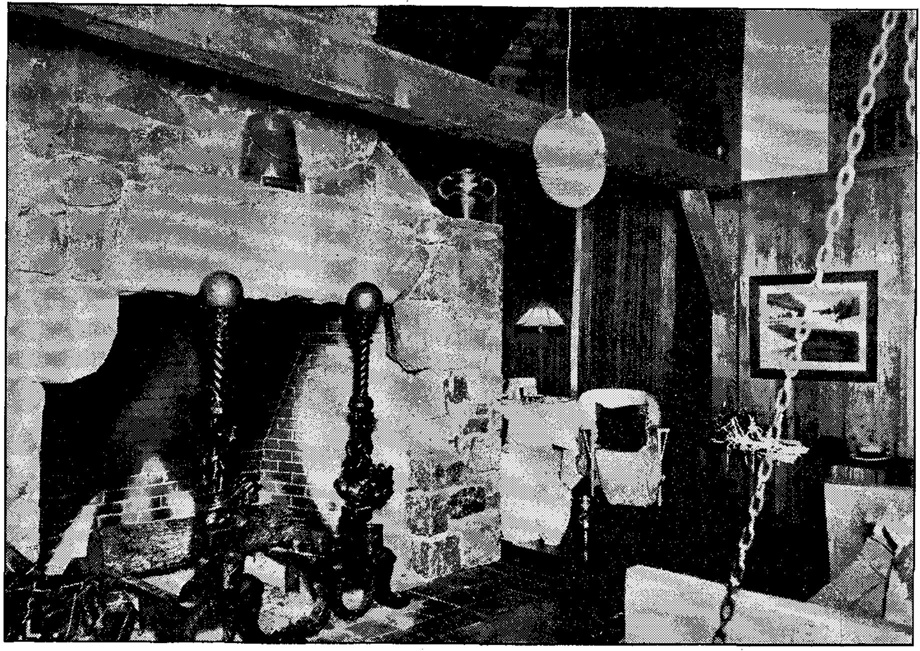
Different, too, from the surf-bound point at Swampscott. The President need not hear the purr of a motor all summer in his Adirondack haunt. He need be neither stared at nor restricted by the avoidance of stares.

For in his retreat he can walk for miles along forest paths. He can row or fish or ride in the motor-launch in his own waters. No more disturbing sound than the tapping of the woodpecker need wake him mornings.

The camp has its own lighting system, its own water system, its own drainage system, its private wilderness, its private beach, its own recreation and its own system of road maintenance.

The beautiful dining hall is a cabin by itself. The kitchen is another cabin. A group of pleasant buildings will house the White House attendants. Several thousand geraniums and fuchsias bloom in the greenhouse. A half-acre vegetable garden is making forced progress against the season. Jonquils and tulips will soon color the forest paths.

When Archibald White of New York built White Pine Camp about eighteen years ago it was the wonder place of even this playground of the rich. After his death it came into the hands of Irwin Kirkwood, whose wife was heir to Col. W. R. Nelson, owner of the Kansas City *Star* and *Times*. It was their delight, and there is no reason to doubt the natives' story that they spent $500,000 on it in their six years' occupancy. Last season alone they spent $60,000 for local labor on improvements and maintenance. It is little wonder that they were favorites of the village.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

ON COOL EVENINGS THE PRESIDENT MAY TOAST HIS SHINS

Capacious fireplaces for roaring log fires are the rule throughout White Pine Camp, and this one yawns in the quarters that Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge are expected to occupy.

Mrs. Kirkwood died last winter, and the community does not expect to see the publisher again.

Her memory haunts the place. The carpenter halts his hammer on the roof to deliver an eulogy of her in memory of the day she shook his hand, tho it was dirty, and left $20 in it. She was evidently one of those rare, radiant souls who share their happiness in life with all about them.

And now this lovely spot is to her husband a cemetery of dreams. He offered it for sale after her death. The village appraises it at $250,000, tho the assessor ruefully admits his books show only one-tenth of that valuation.

Who will be Mr. Coolidge's neighbors at the 1926 Summer White House? Let us see:

The President will be surrounded here by men of substance. The baking-powder "King," E. Drezel Godfrey of New York, has the camp at the far end of the little

AFTER SHAVING~ *a splash of coolness*

YOU wash off the lather; dry your face—then what? Powder won't do. It's too dry—blots up the natural moisture from your skin. Greases? Not these hot days!

But Aqua Velva—now you're on the right track! A few drops—a splash of tingling coolness—all-day face comfort! Aqua Velva does these five things:

1. It tingles delightfully when applied.
2. It gives first aid to little cuts.
3. It delights with its man-style fragrance.
4. It safeguards against sun and wind.
5. It conserves the needed natural moisture in the skin. (Powders absorb this—leave the skin dry). Aqua Velva keeps it as soft as Williams Shaving Cream leaves it.

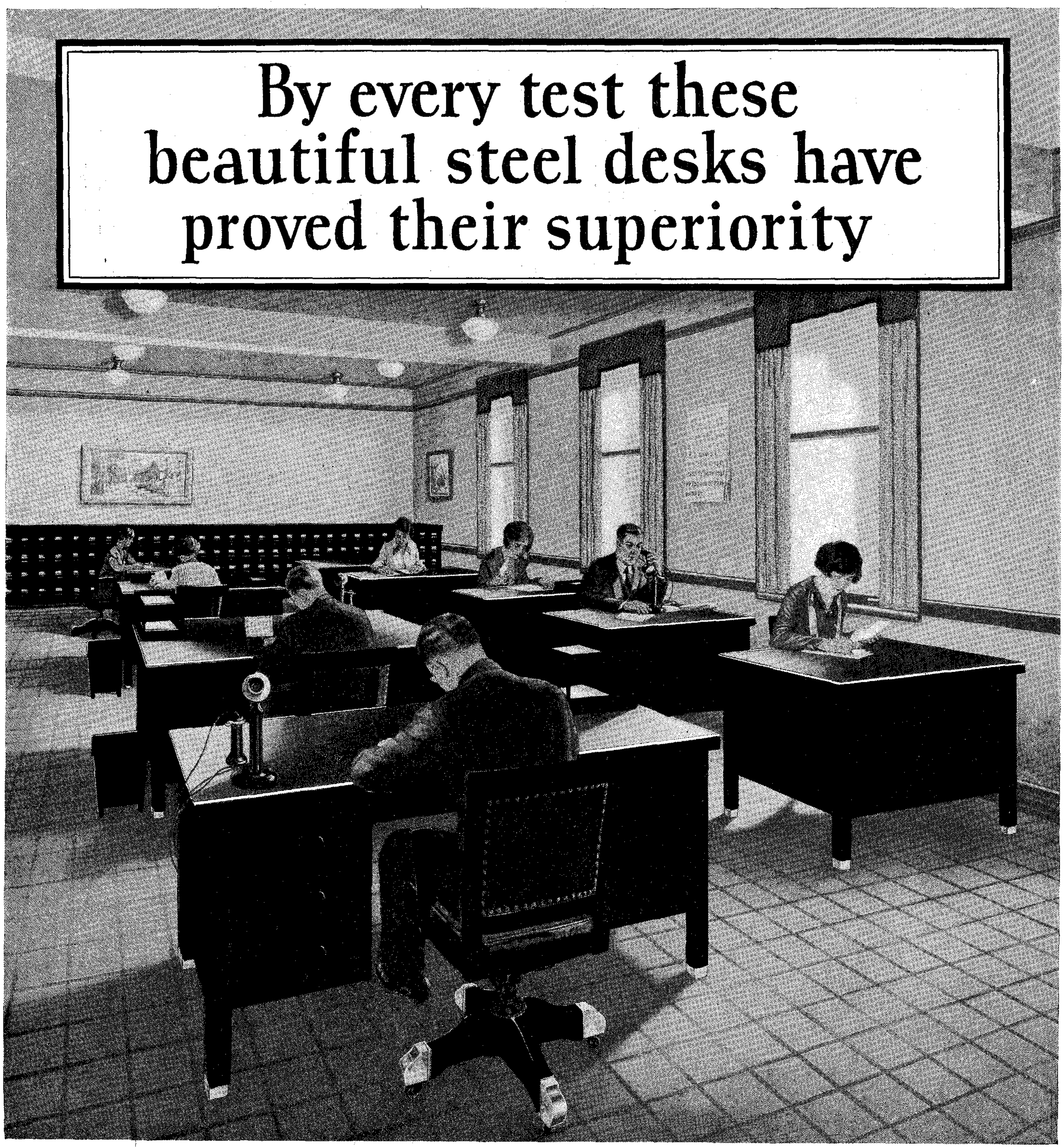
Try this hot-weather face comfort FREE: send the coupon below for a generous test bottle. Aqua Velva costs 50c for the large 5-ounce bottle (60c in Canada). By mail postpaid on receipt of price if your dealer is out of it. Costs almost nothing a day—only a few drops needed.

For use after shaving

Made by the makers of Williams Shaving Cream
The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. 26-B, Glastonbury, Conn.
(Canadian Address, 1114 St. Patrick St., Montreal)
Send free test bottle of Aqua Velva.

Lit. Digest 6-19-26

By every test these beautiful steel desks have proved their superiority



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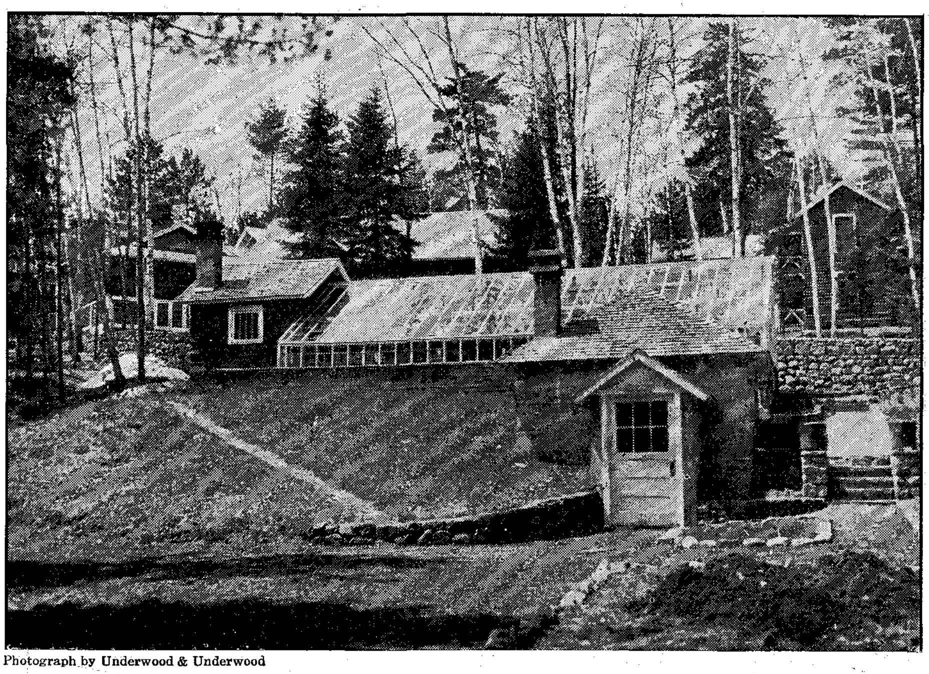
lake. A gasoline "King," D. W. Fanchet of Pennsylvania, is just across. Dr. Wilfred L. MacDougald, Harbor Commissioner of Montreal, a Mrs. J. W. Cooper of New York, and a William A. Root, who has a boys' tutoring school here, are other campers round the shore. On an island in the lake is the home of a Cranford family. V. L. Cranford occupied it last season.

The fishing in Lake Osgood—in all these lakes, for that matter—is a boast of the community. They show you photographs of fourteen-pound pike, and talk of bass to drive a fisherman insane.

Only to go to church or the golf-links need the Coolidge party leave White Pine Cabin. The church of the camping community is three miles from their camp. An Episcopal chapel, it stands beside the main highway, a structure in character with its picturesque name, St. John's of the Wilderness. Here visiting Episcopal clergymen conduct services in the summer. Bishop Charles A. Brent, in charge of the Western New York diocese, took one service last summer, and may be expected to this season.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

ELBOW ROOM FOR EVERYBODY

This is another view of the cluster of buildings forming White Pine Camp. A nursery for children, dining quarters for servants—these are among the appurtenances included here.

The golf-links are at Paul Smith's Hotel, where Manager R. J. Langton can accommodate 400 guests besides the constant stream of mountain tourists.

The old-fashioned and fashionable hotel suggests the familiar Woodstock Inn of the President's Vermont visits. It borders the St. Regis lakes and enjoys the patronage of campers out of the Blue Book of New York and other places. Whitelaw Reid, Virginia Livingston, Anson Phelps Stokes, are typical names, past and present, on the map of camp locations of St. Regis chain.

Few New Englanders come here. Paul Smith's remembers the Malcolm Williamses of Boston and the Frank P. Jenkinses of Brookline. The Adirondack country to New Englanders would be the Green Mountains on a somewhat broader scale. The people are much the same.

In fact, they are the same strain. It is about incidents of their trek West into the valley of the St. Lawrence that Irving Bacheller wrote "Eben Holden." If some of the North Country of "Eben Holden" has got a little run down, it is overlaid now with a richer stratum that makes it possible for Dave Brower's descendants to live literally on "Easy Street," which is the designation of that section of State highway where the caretakers live. These do no work in winter and are paid for it. That is Easy Street, and some local bootleggers are said to share this paradise.

To reach his camp, President Coolidge could leave Washington after luncheon and, if he took the regular train, breakfast in White Pine Camp. He would have exactly a twelve-hour ride from New York, half of it through the heart of the Adirondacks, where even the station names breathe mountain fragrance—Woodgate and Kayuta, Beaver River and Forestport, and into the wilderness to his stop at Gabriels.

Ten minutes before Gabriels you could get out at Lake Clear Junction, if you are not President, and get a cup of coffee. Here many change for Saranac Lake. Gabriels is on the main line to Montreal. It is the site of numerous tuberculosis sanitaria, and the Knights of Columbus are now building a new one there.

Gabriels is five miles from White Pine Camp and it makes a good marker to locate the President's vacation ground. The State road through the village runs north to Montreal and east to Plattsburg. You branch off to take a sandy road three miles into the woods to reach White Pine Camp.

JUST HOW SILENT *IS* MR. COOLIDGE?

HE POURS 8,688 WORDS A MONTH, on an average, into the microphone, we are reminded; and he "addresses by word of mouth or by special communication some seventy-five different kinds of public gatherings annually." Let any one who is envious of the President's reputation for taciturnity take comfort from the revelations of a writer in *The New Republic*, Mr. Charles Merz, who tells us that Mr. Coolidge "in his quiet way" unburdens himself each year of "words enough in public addresses to fill two fair-sized novels, and preserves meanwhile a reputation as the silent man in the White House." At which point the writer exclaims sententiously:

"Silent? So is Dr. Crane!"

Here Mr. Merz seems to pause for breath, and explains that he is speaking of Mr. Coolidge "as a public figure." He admits that Mr. Coolidge may be a silent man away from his public. "He may even be as silent as he appears to be in the endless run of anecdotes which emanate from Washington." But, Mr. Merz argues, "public life is another matter. There Mr. Coolidge is not a silent man, but a very noisy man. He is by no means economical with words. He squanders words. If an impression prevails that he is silent, the only possible explanation is that heads nod in the audience and not everybody listens. The words themselves are there." And here we are given impressive facts and figures:

> Fifteen public addresses annually are about an average quota for an American President in a year in which there is no national election. Thus Woodrow Wilson, who is commonly thought of as a man of words, and who by comparison with Calvin Coolidge might seem to be garrulity itself, delivered thirteen public addresses in the first year of his first term (1913) and delivered seventeen public addresses in the first year of his second term (1917). Mr. Coolidge is now serving the first year either of his first or second term, as you have a mind to call it, and in the matter of public oratory just about outmatches Woodrow Wilson two to one. His record for last year consisted of twenty-eight speeches as against Wilson's best with seventeen. But this was only the beginning. In addition, there are to be chronicled some sixty statements, letters given to the press and messages to public meetings, plus a steady barrage of comment via the Official Spokesman. The record runs as follows:
>
> Public addresses: Six in January, two in February, one in March, three in April, four in May, three in June, one in July, four in October, one in November and three in December. Total—28.
>
> Official statements, etc.: Seven in January, eleven in February, six in March, two in April, seven in May, one in June, six in July, one in August, one in September, one in October, seven in November and eleven in December. Total—61.
>
> Unofficial statements via the Official Spokesman: Twenty-five in January, seventeen in February, twelve in March, nine in April, thirteen in May, eleven in June, twenty-one in July, eighteen in August, thirteen in September, fifteen in October, twelve in November and ten in December. Total—176.
>
> Grand total for the year—265.
>
> One day in every four Mr. Coolidge is not talking.
>
> Now it is no sin, surely, for a man in public life to talk a lot. The notes which follow do not argue that. They are simply addrest to the one factor in the tradition of a strong, silent, decisive President which lends itself most readily to quantitative

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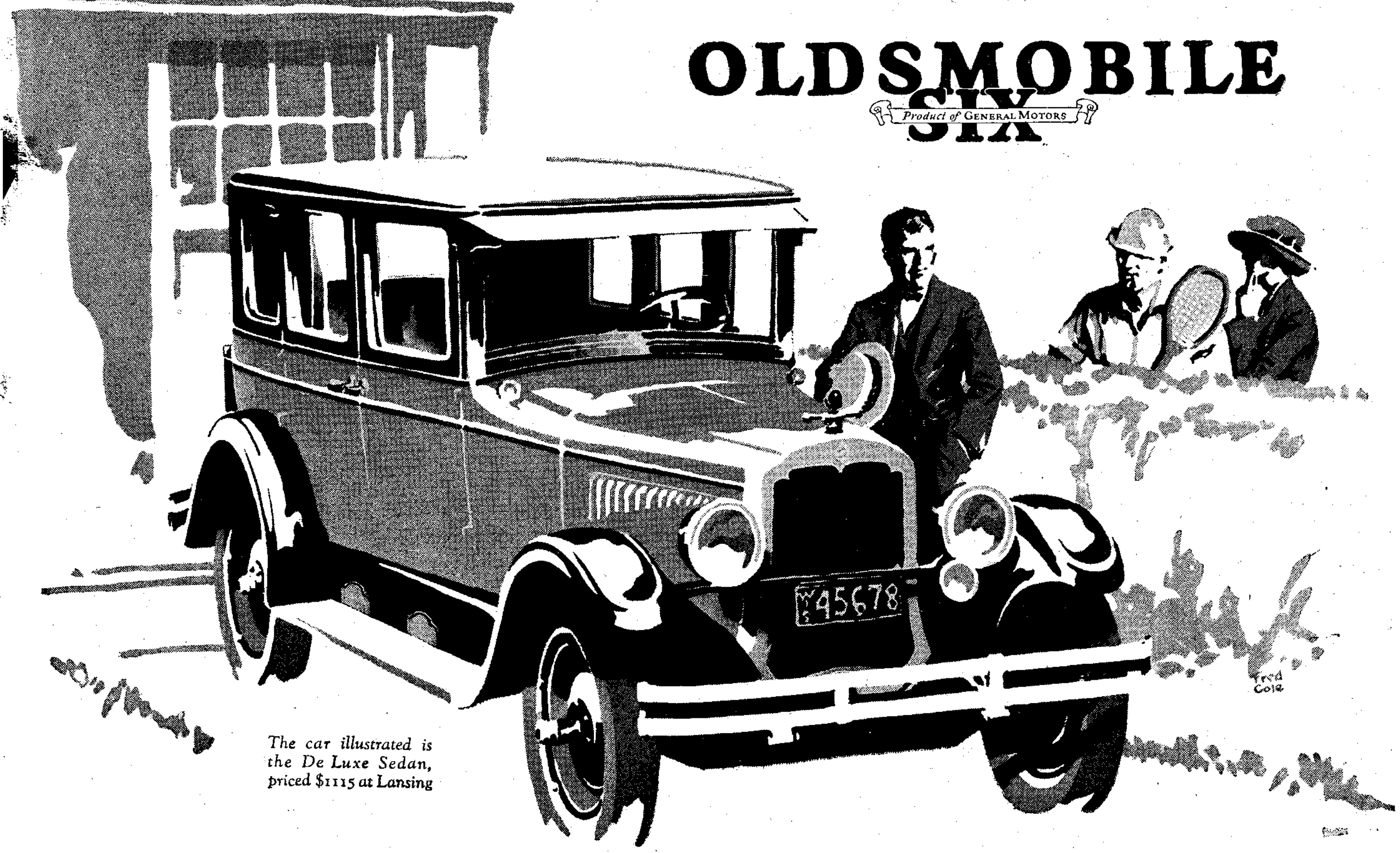

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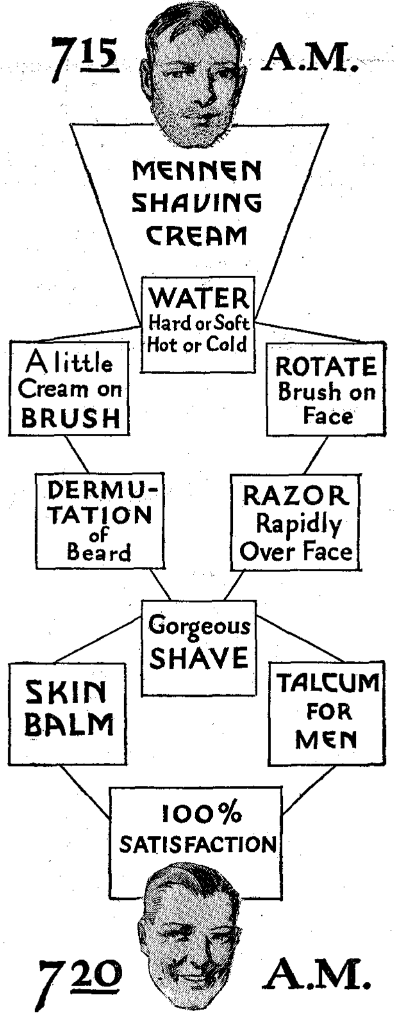

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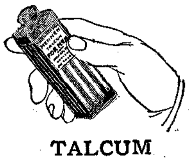

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MENNEN
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

examination, namely: Mr. Coolidge's alleged taciturnity. Such an examination is worth while partly for the light it throws upon a myth of silence which has become a national institution, and more especially for the light it throws upon certain of the methods by which Mr. Coolidge works his wonders.

We can begin with the fact that Mr. Coolidge not only talks in public frequently (265 times a year), but talks at length. His formal addresses are not snapt off short. They average something more than thirty-seven hundred words apiece. A single one of them, last year, out-ran by some eight hundred words the Constitution of the United States. Moreover, all of this comes apparently with little effort. Consider for a moment that category of public statement which the public knows as apple sauce.

All Presidents, like all captains of industry and all moving-picture stars, are constantly being asked to back this worthy cause, to back that worthy cause, to say something friendly to this gathering and drop a genial note to that one. Compliance with such requests is no heinous crime, but a rather perfunctory practise which some men enjoy and others do their best to dodge. Only because Mr. Coolidge has this amazing reputation as a man of silence from whom it is difficult to prod a single extra word, is it worth noting that in matters of this sort he is always ready to oblige. Presidential messages go everywhere. So do Presidential felicitations. The National League of Baseball Clubs is celebrating its fiftieth birthday? Congratulations from the White House (February 3). Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Buckelew are celebrating their seventieth wedding anniversary? Congratulations from the White House (January 10). Mrs. G. Fox is one hundred and five years old next Tuesday? Congratulations from the White House (July 29). The Mikado of Japan is due to have a silver wedding? Congratulations from the White House (May 11). All this is perfectly proper and perfectly harmless, and in spots definitely gracious. What it shows is simply a great readiness without regard to the importance of the occasion to make use of words. If Mr. Coolidge really hated public talk it would be difficult to get him going. It is not difficult to get him going. It is very easy to get him going. He rises willingly, however late the hour, to address a few remarks. So willingly, in fact, that he dispatched not one Lincoln's birthday message last year, but three; that he was ready to send a special White House message even to the Supreme Convention of the Mystic Prophets of the Veiled Realm, whatever that may be; and that he dispatched a cablegram to King Boris of Bulgaria on the occasion of the latter's turning thirty-one. If cabling the King of Bulgaria on his thirty-first birthday is not going out of one's way to make an opportunity to be chatty, merely for the sake of being chatty, reason totters.

Here the writer turns to an examination of the occasions selected for displays of Presidential rhetoric, and fancies that he discovers a definite design running through what might otherwise seem merely an amiable flair for loquacity. Says Mr. Merz:

A third point about Mr. Coolidge as a talker, and the first point at which the pattern of a design begins to enter into hi public talking, is that he chooses audien for his more ambitious efforts with catholicity of taste which is remarkab It is a time-honored formula imparted local candidates for local office by thei campaign managers that they scatter their speeches so as to nail on at least one occa sion every local crowd which has a nar This principle Mr. Coolidge carries i national politics with great fidelity. T pattern is not easily discernible in the r of news from day to day. But it is unmistakable in the résumé of a year's effort. Not with a pair of calipers could Mr. Coolidge parcel out his time more carefully between different races, different creeds and different occupations.

Thus, last year, Mr. Coolidge addres the Germans on March 12, the Norwegians on June 8, the Negroes on June 25, the Swedes on July 1, the Irish on July 21, the Latin-Americans on October 28 and the Italians on November 24.

Thus he addrest the Episcopalians o January 18, the Jews on May 3, the Catholics on July 21, the Congregationalists on October 20 and the Baptists on December 14.

Thus he addrest the automobile men January 6, the building men on Janu 12, the trust company men on February 19, the investment bankers on December 8, the labor bankers on May 19, the newspaper editors on January 17, the moving-picture magnates on July 26, the marine engineers on January 22, the mining engineers on December 9, the mechanical engineers on December 4, the farmers o January 5, on May 21 and on December 7.

The formula is one speech to the crowd and only one, except in the case of the farmers who draw three.

It is as if Mr. Coolidge kept a card index of races, religions and business affiliations in his desk drawer, and checked off entries as he went along.

Up to this point, in the matter of choosing forums and complying with requests for statements and delivering addresses, the Mr. Coolidge whom we have been discussing is Mr. Coolidge, President of the United States. Let us turn now to Mr. Coolidge, the Official Spokesman.

The institution of the Official Spokesman has been much discust, much criticized and as heartily defended. Actually, as every adult reader knows by this time, the Official Spokesman is simply Mr. Coolidge by another name: Mr. Coolidge talking to the news reporters, answering questions which seem safe and sane, refusing to answer questions which seem explosive. This practise is criticized on the ground that it makes for irresponsibility. It is defended on the ground that there are many points of view to which the President can not permit his name to be attached, but which are none the less enlightening to his interviewers. It is not the purpose of these notes to enter into a theoretical discussion of a question whose theory has often been debated elsewhere, but to trace on the basis of a year's perspective the net result of the system once it has been put in practise.

Something monarchical and something suggesting a phenomenon of double personality here peep out from the writer's thesis, when he remarks that the President "has become a decorative monarch like George V of England," while the Official Spokesman "is the real Prime Minister and directing genius of the Government."

"A wise woman never separates a man from his pipe."....Laurette Taylor

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ROSITA FORBES IN DARKEST AMERICA

THE INTREPID LADY GLOBE-TROTTER who has shot tigers, braved the wildest sheiks of the desert, mopped up mountains and wildernesses and put the "I" in Africa, has penetrated our continent and is explaining our ways to the world. One of her quaint experiences of native customs is summed up in the sentence, "I stayed three days in one house without seeing the elusive husband." That's all. No explanation is offered of the eccentric native's absence from under his own rooftree. Perhaps the famous British traveler, not knowing whether the absentee was scalp-hunting, head-hunting, or engaged in some pilgrimage to a local deity, preferred not to hazard a conjecture. The possibility that the native was a shy person who felt abashed in the presence of intrepid lady globe-trotters, does not seem to have occurred to her. She does remark, however, that in this country, "after the first few years, marriage, as it is understood in Europe, has drifted into the background." Motherhood, she announces, takes its place, and "an American woman, if she had to choose between them, would always stick to her children rather than to her husband. It is the fault of the men, for they are often inexperienced and self-conscious and nearly always impersonal."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

SHE DOTES ON OUR "FOREIGNNESS"

Rosita Forbes, English explorer of many countries, who made curious observations on American customs while here on a lecture tour.

We are quoting from an article copyrighted by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, in which Madame Forbes, speaking of our native girl-matrons, remarks:

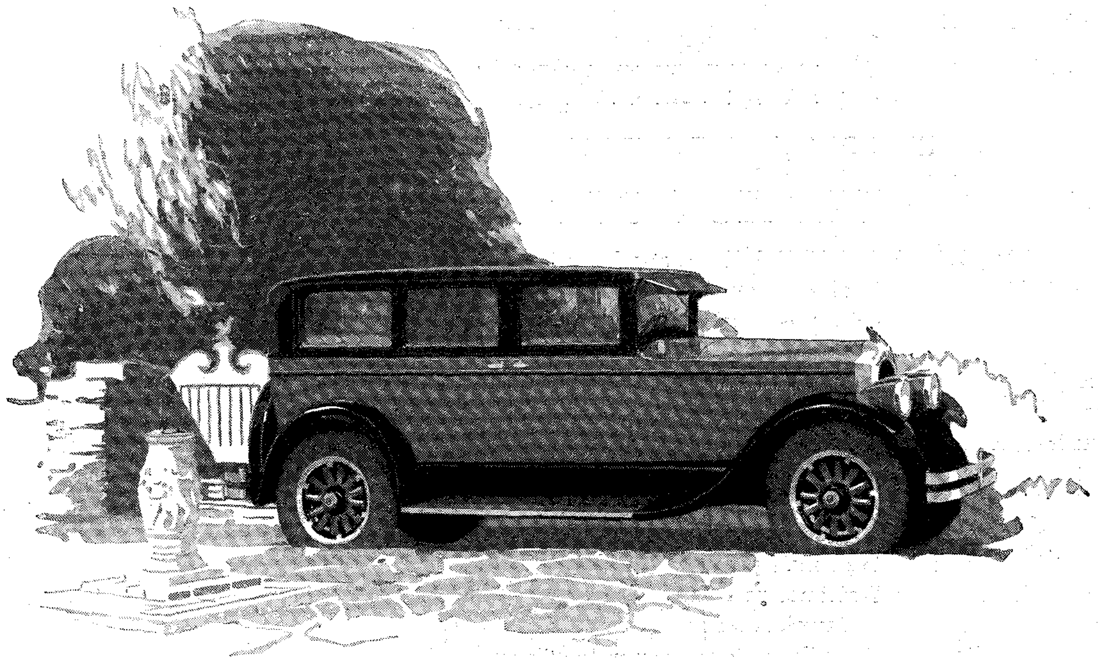
> I wonder sometimes where these young women, with their gallant hopefulness, get their reward, for they never see their husbands. They are business widows during the week and golf widows on Sundays. The separation of the sexes after marriage seemed to me Arab in its rigor, only the club takes the place of the harem.
>
> The Arab says that "Paradise is under the feet of the mother"; I think the future of America is under the feet of her indomitable young mothers.

The numerous adventures of Rosita Forbes in the wildest regions of Asia and Africa have been embodied by her in a number of travel books, one of which, "The Secret of the Sahara-Kufara," won her world-wide fame. One of the curious native idiosyncrasies she discovered in the United States is embodied in this anecdote:

> One day I lunched with one of the most charming hostesses in a country which has a genius for hospitality, and she said to me: "My dear, if you want to be a success over here, you must never explain things to us. That's the one thing we can't stand." Her eyes twinkled. "Some months ago Mrs. Asquith sat in that chair, and she explained to me who Matthew Arnold was!"
>
> There was a pause, and I registered the vow which must have made my first lecture incomprehensible to any reporter who did not know Arabic and Arabia!
>
> Months later, from the train, I watched the towering sky-line of New York shoot up toward the stars, and I thought I understood the parable. There is no limit but the sky to American possibilities, but it is an American sky!
>
> New York—that Cosmopolis that represents the striving of a hundred races to become a nation—is crusht between the narrow boundaries of her seas and rivers. So she has height without breadth. It is the same thing with the American people. Within their limits the only barrier to achievement is death. Outside them they are cramped by the "little knowledge" which is "a dangerous thing," and by their dislike of explanation.
>
> There is no one quicker than an American within the circle of his knowledge, and no one slower without it. The circle narrows as you go farther from Cosmopolis, till, in the Middle West, it includes nothing that is not personal or local.
>
> As Manhattan is comprest by the Hudson and East rivers, so the American is cramped by the system of which he is a cog. The United States seemed to me a vast mechanical triumph of which man was only temporarily the director until a satisfactory Robot could be invented.
>
> In many cases it was delightful just to relax, knowing that the special system which was either transporting or housing or feeding you would certainly do all that was expected of it, but the button habit in daily life is apt to atrophy the power of thought. The pressure of a button in America will produce anything from a cocktail of more or less odd ingredients to a special train or an electric bath. Such a complicated systematization of life inevitably reacts on the mind and often it seemed to me that I heard the creaking of cogs in a conversation which appeared as impersonal as the method which had brought me to hear it. I wondered what would happen if, owing to an eruption of spontaneity, the cogs were disarranged—internal combustion at least!
>
> The mass spirit may have been the salvation of America, but it is a danger to all Americans, for it annihilates individuality. There is no privacy in the land, and it is in loneliness that personality is developed.
>
> How is it that all Americans remain so young? Perhaps it is by the force of their most determined will, or their optimism which is so infectious, or the fund of engaging simplicity which makes them gay and keen, so that it is impossible to spend a dull moment among them. Perhaps, after all, it is just that quality, for whatever they are, they are never dull.
>
> In spite of this, I do think the angles of their individuality are rubbed off by the persistent friction of a crowd. The narrower the circle, the stronger the friction, so that westward the mass habit is most strongly developed. There, home life with its typical open doors, so that each room offers an invitation to its neighbor, is disappearing before the onslaught of the clubs. In these, for stuffy, steam-heated hours, pale-faced women listen, often without hearing, to endless lectures on subjects of which I am sure they know as much as the lecturer. Some of the most popular themes around Chicago this winter were, "Our Narrowing Home Life," "The Woman Who Spends," "The Husband's Place," "The Future of Our Girls."

The depth of the native clubwoman's culture is further impugned by means of anecdotes:

> At the end of the various lectures, every one begins to talk without thinking—a habit engendered perhaps by the temperature—and I remember a woman once asking me, after she had read about my journey in disguise through a certain fanatical country, what would have happened to me if the natives had discovered I was not a Moslem. I replied that they would have torn out my eyes and my tongue. "Oh!" exclaimed my interrogator. "Did they do that to you often?"
>
> A college girl at Urbana assured me that the younger generation used speech to cover their mental inarticulateness. Certainly they say the first thing that comes into their minds, without listening, except very superficially.



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SCIENCE • AND • INVENTION • CONTINUED

THE EVOLUTION OF THE BATH

AT A MOTHERS' UNION HOUSING CONFERENCE in London, March 11, 1925, Dame Beatrix Lyall quoted the following astounding information from a gossip sheet of the time of good Queen Elizabeth: "The Queen hath built herself a bath, where she doth bathe herself once a month, whether she require it or no." Amazing at the first gasp to us who live in the twentieth century, remarks Mary A. Clarke in a leading article contributed to *The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review* (New York); but on second thought not so very surprizing when we consider that the first bathtub in the United States was built in Cincinnati in 1842. It was made of mahogany, lined with sheet lead, and was exhibited at a Christmas party. The next day the local papers denounced it as "a luxurious and undemocratic vanity." Then the medical men took the matter up, and pronounced this bathtub a menace to health. In the light of recent investigations, their opposition might be called far-sighted, indeed.

"In 1843, Philadelphia undertook by public ordinance to prohibit all bathing between November 1 and March 15. Two years later Boston made bathing unlawful except when prescribed by a physician, and in Virginia about this time bathtubs were taxed thirty dollars a year. The family of the writer were, about 1854, the proud possessors of a bathtub, there being no other in the immediate circle of their acquaintance. It was a huge affair, higher at one end than the other, in shape resembling the galleons in which Columbus sailed to discover America. A large room was set apart for its use, and the tub, of wood, painted white, with zinc lining, was installed near the window. A pipe from the bung-hole passed through the wall to a drain-pipe, and thus the water found its way out. The filling was just as primitive. A stout rubber hose, secured at the window-sill, was lowered to the yard and attached to the hydrant; this furnished the water supply, supplemented by several pails of hot water from the kitchen. Needless to say the tub was in most frequent use only in the summer. It was the delight of the young children of the family and their friends, four of whom at a time often splashed around in wild frolic, while their elders had no thought of insanitation.

"Just when bathtubs became common the writer can not say, but in 1867 all the houses in Philadelphia which she can remember were supplied with tub and plumbing. The progress in sixty years has been most wonderful, for now even the humblest four-roomed house has its immaculate porcelain tub, while twin tubs, sunken tubs, needle and shower baths abound.

"In Europe modern plumbing has come into use much more slowly than in our country, altho the English have long been familiar with the comfort of the portable tub, made of rubber cloth, suspended on a frame, and capable of being rolled up snugly on one's travels. Yet our beloved late Ambassador to Great Britain, in one of his charming letters, said of the English, 'They don't really like bathrooms yet. They prefer great tin tubs, and they use bowls and pitchers when a bathroom is next door.'

"In France the bathtub was much in vogue away back at the time of the French Revolution, being used a good deal for the 'continuous bath' in the treatment of fevers and other conditions. Most of us are familiar with Aviat's picture of Charlotte Corday stabbing Marat to death as he sat in his bathtub. This was in 1793.

"In one of her delightful books Madame Lillie De Hegermann-Lindencrone, born and bred in Rouen, records that while stationed in Paris in 1889, the poet Rostand told her that when he was writing 'L'Aiglon' he was almost crazy 'to be alone with his thoughts.' His head was bursting with ideas; but he could not easily deny himself to his friends. The slightest interruption sent him into 'spasms of *delire*.' So he took refuge in his bathtub and wrote there all day."

Tests have proved that the shower-bath is much more sanitary than the tub and that it should replace the tub in dormitories, boarding-houses, hotels, and probably in many private homes. At the annual meeting of the American Association for Promoting Hygiene and Public Baths, held in Jersey City in May, 1923, standards for shower-baths were submitted in detail by a Committee on Shower-Bath Standards. These were broadcast and criticism was invited. We read further:

"A method of disinfecting public bathing beaches is described as follows: 'A chlorin apparatus is mounted in a motor-boat which cruises back and forth outside the life-lines at the beach Water thus treated was found to contain less than 100 bacteria per cubic centimeter, whereas untreated water totaled 175,000 per cubic centimeter.

"Stovall and Nichols, in the March issue of the *American Journal of Public Health*, suggest the desirability of liquid chlorin residuum in swimming pools to render them innocuous to any added pollution. At the University of Wisconsin renovation by refiltration and chlorination has proved entirely satisfactory, the water being renewed only every four months or at longer intervals. The pool is equipped with pressure filters, centrifugal pump for recirculation of water, automatic heat control, and a chlorinator of the pulsating type. Bathers are required to take a soap and water shower-bath before entering the pool in addition to a foot douche immediately before entering. A vacuum cleaner is used weekly to remove all sediment. As to the possibility of making the water sterile by ultra-violet ray the authors say: 'From what is known concerning the activity of rays absorbed it seems that if it were possible to supercharge a water to such an extent as to render it bactericidal, then its use for bathing, especially near the charging tubes, possibly might be somewhat harmful to the eyes.'

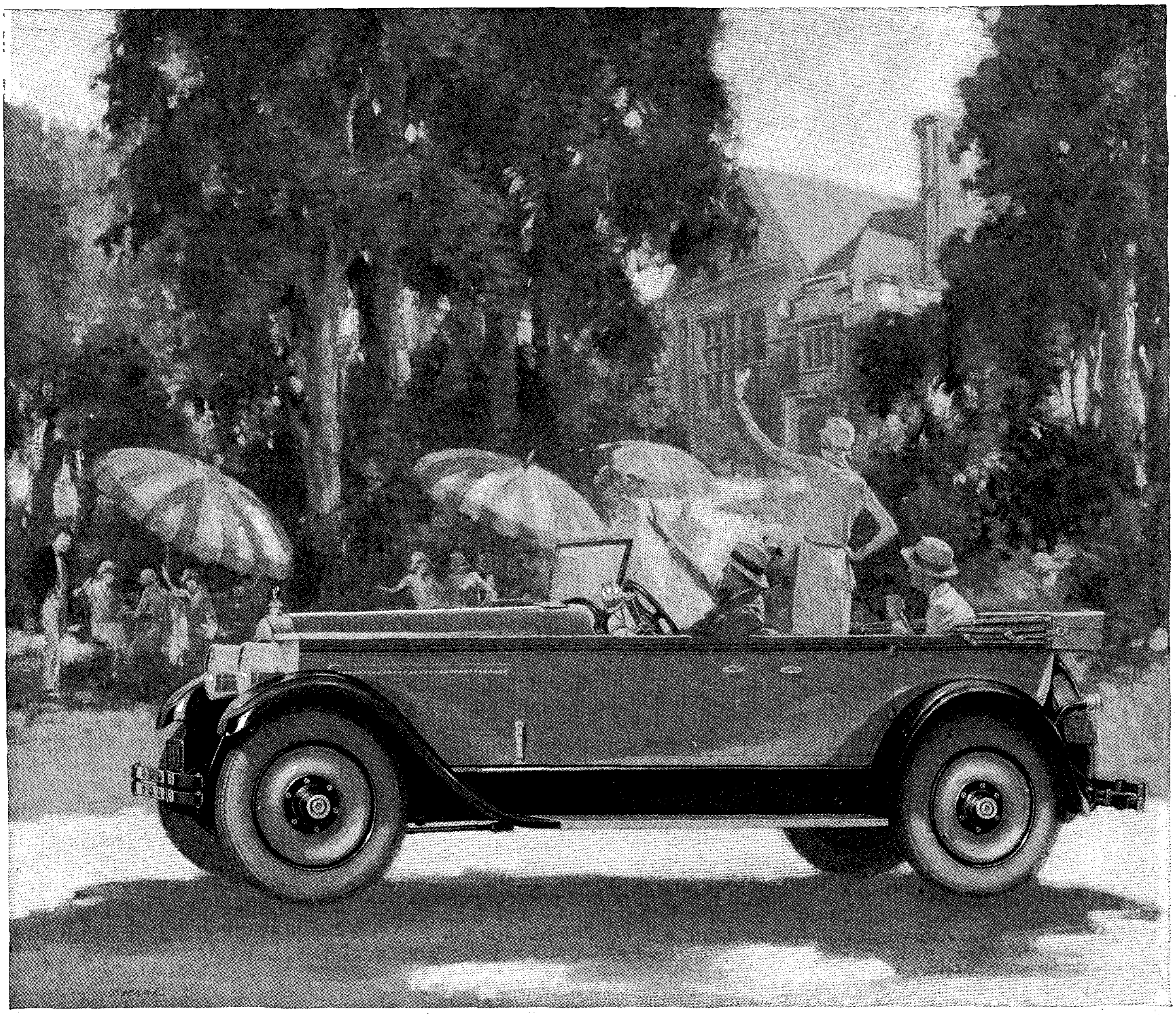
"Under the auspices of Teachers' College, Columbia University, a test was recently made of dormitory bathtubs used by groups of eight or ten persons each. Cotton swabs were rubbed over (1) the edge of the drain or vent; (2) over the bottom of the tub; (3) on the sides around the water-line. One hundred and thirteen tubs were tested. After incubation the cultures from thirty-nine of these tubs gave positive evidence of Bacterium coli, which was apparent in fifty-seven samples.

"In testing cleansing agents for these same tubs, ammonia in full strength from freshly opened bottles failed to kill the coli in sixteen out of sixteen trials. Kerosene failed in four out of four trials; but chlorinated lime killed the coli in twelve out of twelve trials, even when solutions seven days old were used. This was determined to be the best disinfectant, both on account of its low cost and the rapidity with which it acts.

"Thus the science of the twentieth century has removed the fear of the nineteenth. Nevertheless, the prevention of infection is still the obligation of every nurse."

WERE THEY BOTH RIGHT?—Sir Isaac Newton, one of the world's great men of science, maintained that light was a stream of tiny particles. According to Fresnel and other Continental investigators, with whom Young, the English philosopher, agreed, it is a series of wave-motions. For a century or more the undulatory theory has been in the ascendant, and Sir Isaac has been believed definitely in the wrong. But now one of the greatest physicists in England, Sir J. J. Thomson, suggests that both the contestants in this historic dispute may have been right. In his Fison Memorial Lecture, recently published in London, he makes an attempt to reconcile the implications of the undulatory theory, which have stood the test of more than two centuries of investigation, with the more recent evidence that the distribution of energy in light emission is not continuous but is concentrated in small parcels or quanta. Says a reviewer in *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, Conn.):

"According to the view of the author this corpuscle of energy is an annular or tubular ring of lines of force, which advances perpendicularly to its plane unchanged as to size or shape and with the velocity of light. The ring is capable of vibration with a frequency inversely proportional to its circumference and so it emits, and is accompanied by, a series of waves of the Maxwellian type. The author shows how such a structure for light lends itself to the explanation of absorption, diffraction and interference."



The Greatest Packard of Them All

The Packard Eight has done more than hold for Packard that pre-eminent place among fine cars which has been Packard's for a generation.

For the Eight has dimmed the glory won by the famous Packards of the past and established a new degree of expected excellence.

The simple dignity and beauty of Packard Eight body lines established the prevailing style, and these graceful lines truthfully reflect the great car's fleet and smooth performance—its vast, latent power made gentle by remarkable ease of control.

The eye can appraise Packard beauty and distinction, can even grasp something of its comfort and luxury. But only long usage can demonstrate all the notable qualities of this masterpiece of Packard engineering.

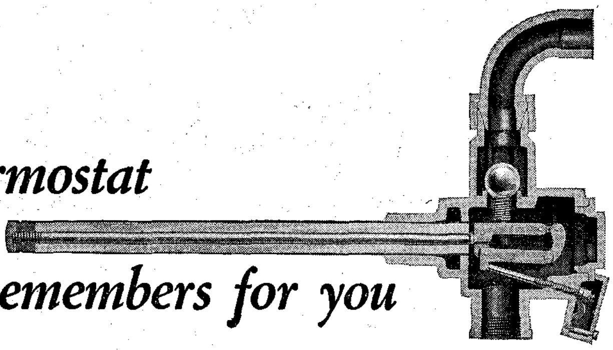
PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

You can't forget to save gas

This thermostat

remembers for you

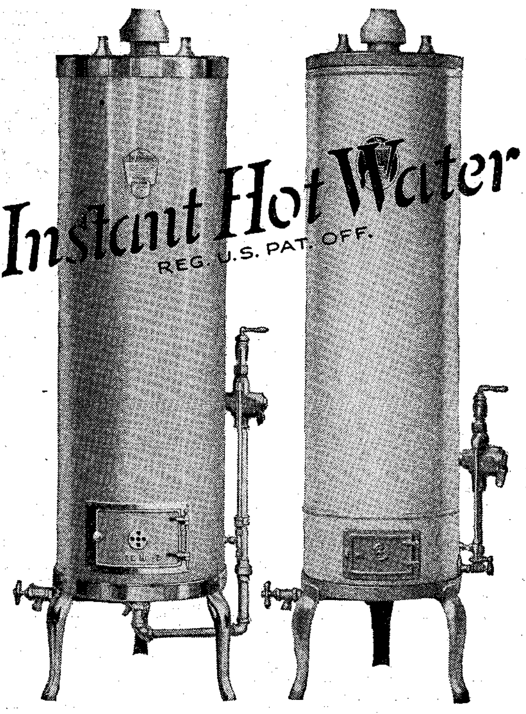


AS sensitive to heat and cold as the mercury column in your thermometer, this little device watches the water temperature in the big insulated tank of the Crane water heater. Its job is to maintain the temperature at 130°; or it can be adjusted to any other temperature you want.

As you draw off hot water, or as conditions demand, it automatically turns the gas on and then off. With such downright determination does it work that it is known as an "Instant Action" thermostat. Unlike other types which never permit the main burner to close entirely, it definitely saves gas.

More, it never forgets! At no time is gas consumed in merely over-heating the water. Never are you kept waiting. Always, you are assured of an immediate and plentiful supply of hot water; day or night, from one faucet or many, at full available pressure. Every other feature of the *Premier* and *Keystone*, as well as of the other Crane insulated, automatic, storage, gas water heaters is designed to give unexcelled gas economy and lasting, dependable service.

There is a type and size for every house and household, guaranteed by Crane and backed by the 71-year reputation of the Crane name. Ask your plumber, or see the interesting displays at the nearest Crane Exhibit Rooms.



PREMIER

The best water heater Crane offers. No. 2, 23-gallon capacity for average homes, is priced f. o. b. factory $125

With Copper Tank $225

KEYSTONE

A good water heater, reduced from $90. No. 2-20, 20-gallon capacity, is priced f. o. b. factory $70

With Copper Tank $180

Write for a 16-page booklet, A. D. 27R, interesting and illustrated. Packed with valuable water heater information

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CRANE VALVES

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

THE MYSTERIOUS SENSE

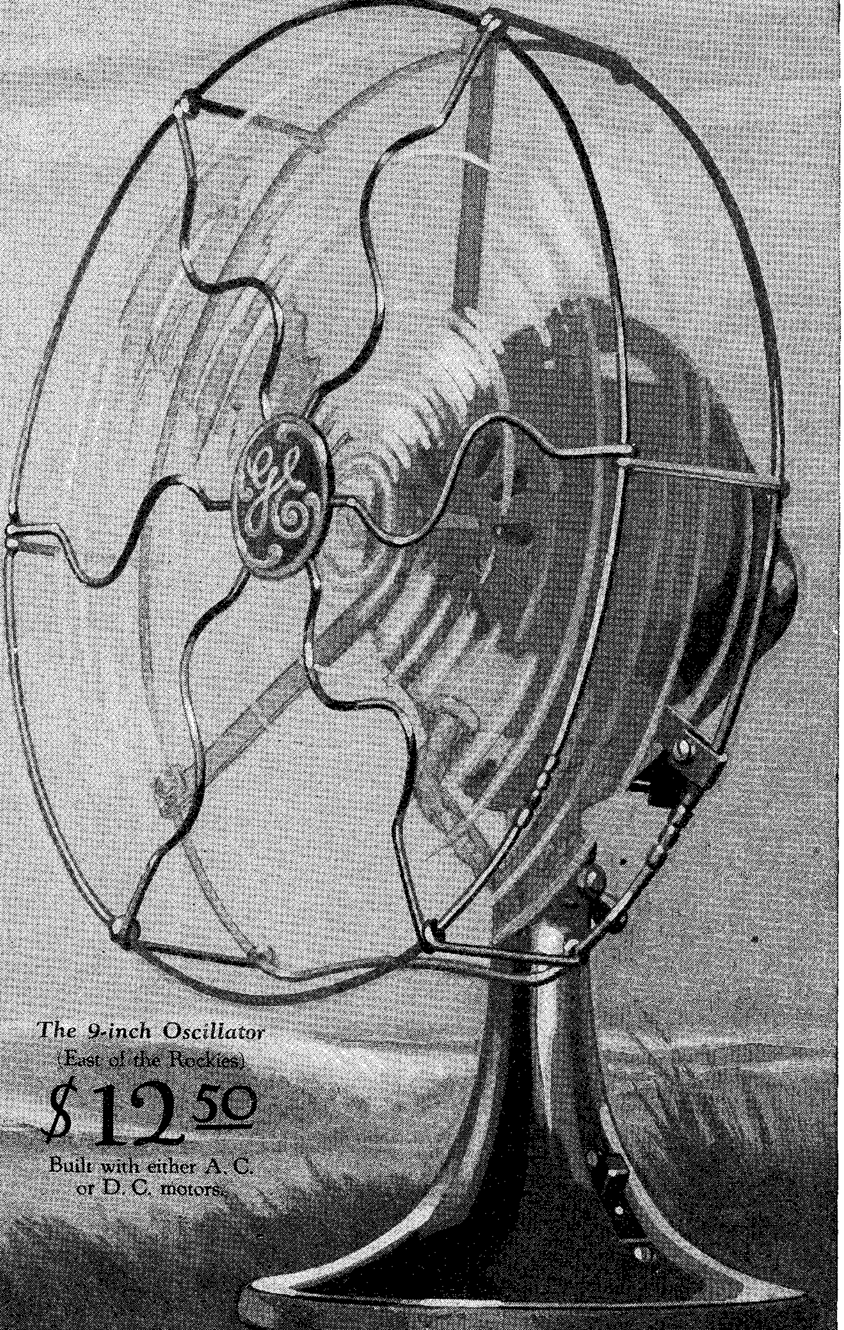
NONE of the familiar five senses is quite devoid of mystery; indeed, Dr. Eric Ponder, who writes on the subject in *Discovery* (London), believes that all have been somewhat neglected by science We know a good deal, he says, about the sense of sight, because it is indispensable to us; about the sense of hearing we know a little; but when we come to the most primitive sense, that of smell, we know practically nothing at all. It is usually dismissed as vestigial or undeveloped and scarcely worth serious attention. But the sense of smell, instead of being the last, might well be considered the first of the five, whether because of its importance, its primitiveness, or its mystery. It is more nearly connected with our inner emotional life than are sight and hearing, and a study of it presents more interesting points than most people realize. He goes on:

Sensations of smell, unless you like to count those of touch, are the most elementary we know, occurring throughout the animal creation, even in creatures so lowly as the sea-anemone. The organ which receives these sensations consists of myriads of tiny units—the olfactory cells—whose appearance is invariable throughout the entire animal kingdom. Each little cell is a rod-shaped body ending in an enlargement on which is a cluster of fine hairs; at the other end of the cell is a nerve fiber which, joining with others, forms the olfactory nerve or nerve of smell proceeding to the brain. In man these little cells are restricted to a small area—about a square inch in size—in the deeply-seated parts of the nose. In some animals, such as the dog, the cells occupy a larger area, while in whales and seals the area is much smaller. In insects, the olfactory cells lie in little culs-de-sac in the antennæ and mouth parts, while in the sea-anemone they are found on the surface of the skin. And wherever they are found there is to be seen lying among them certain pigment cells—cells of great importance, as we shall see.

Compared with the ear or the eye, the structure of the olfactory organ is therefore one of great simplicity. "Yes," you will say, "but look how much simpler its function is. The nose has only to deal with smells, much simpler things than colors or sound." In which remark you are mistaken. The sense of smell possesses an unrivaled power of discrimination, for we can, by this simple organ, detect the most minute quantities of odorous substances in the air we breathe.

The special instrument used for finding the sensitivity of the olfactory cells to various odors is called an olfactometer, there being many different forms. One of the most commonly used consists of a porous tube which slides over a fixt metal tube; according to the position of the porous tube, which is impregnated with the odorous substance, a greater or a less quantity of that substance is carried to the nostrils. If the tube is saturated with vanillin, we find that the average person can recognize as little as one thousand-millionth of a gram. Other substances are recognized in even smaller quanity. But the sense of smell is not characterized by its

Ah—a breeze!



Ah—a breeze! Forgotten is the heat and the humidity. There's a *breeze!* Great to have one always on tap. On goes the G-E Fan. Suddenly the sluggish air stirs and moves—new, fresh air is drawn in—there's an outdoor coolness indoors!

G-E Quality

Dependability of make and certainty of service stand behind the world known G-E monogram. On little switches and gigantic motors—it means *quality!* Look for it on your fan. It means a fan always ready to do its job—to swing noiselessly from side to side and freshen a whole room. And it means economy of current consumption—a ten hour breeze for a nickel!

The 9-inch Oscillator
(East of the Rockies)
$12.50
Built with either A. C. or D. C. motors.

Fans

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Whole-wheat DATE MUFFINS

Measure and sift together one and one-half cupfuls of whole wheat flour, one-half cupful of white flour, five teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one teaspoonful of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat one egg well, and add one cupful of milk. Combine with the flour mixture. Add two tablespoonfuls of Wesson Oil and one-half cupful of stoned dates cut up fine. Pour into hot muffin pans greased with Wesson Oil and bake in hot oven for twenty minutes.

Quite a number of your recipes—such as those for corn-bread, gingerbread, muffins, crullers, puddings, and batters—call for melted butter or other shortening, so why not start with a liquid fat like Wesson Oil?

Wesson Oil has such a delicate flavor that it is excellent for making cakes. It also makes good pie crusts, biscuits, and puddings. Foods fried in it are wholesome, because of Wesson Oil's very high burning point. Most fats "break down" before they reach the correct frying temperature, but not so Wesson Oil.

The reason that Wesson Oil is such an excellent shortening and so wholesome a frying fat is that Wesson Oil is a *choice salad oil.*

Wesson Oil

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

power of perception alone; it has just as remarkable a power of discrimination. The variety of odors is unlimited—there are all the natural odors, the odors of the plant world and of animals, perfumes belonging to minerals and inorganic material, and the innumerable perfumes of substances synthesized by chemists. Each of these the sense of smell can recognize as different; its discrimination is practically unlimited.

Altho we can recognize and distinguish an enormous number of odors, we can, however, name very few. While we refer to colors in a definite way, and while we can describe a sound as minutely as we like by giving its pitch and quality, we can not speak of "the moldy smell" or "the stuffy smell" with the same precision. The sense is devoid of description; it has no language, and from this point of view is indeed undeveloped. The best we can do is to divide odors into ethereal, aromatic, garlicy, disgusting, and nauseating smells—all vague terms, for into each group there fall thousands of different odors, each of which is easily distinguished by us.

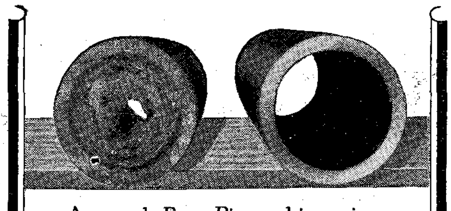
The simple organ of smell thus appears to have anything but a simple function. We can to some extent understand how the ear and the eye perform their duties, but what can one make of a mass of cells with hairs, and a few pigment cells? Many theories have been put forward; no single one, Dr. Ponder warns us, can be accepted without reservation. He goes on:

Anything we smell must be in a gaseous state, for it has to be carried to the nostrils in the air which we breathe. The odorous substance is thus brought into contact with the hairs of the olfactory cells, which are apparently stimulated, and a sensation of smell results. This is agreed, but how does the stimulation occur? Is it chemical, the odorous substance affecting the hairs like a chemical reagent, or is it physical, depending on waves in the air or ether, as in hearing or sight? Here admitted fact ends, and speculation begins; some people claim that the effect is chemical, and others that it is physical.

We seek in vain for any relation between chemical constitution and smell. Artificial and natural musk, for instance, have the same odor, but are chemically utterly different; prussic acid and nitrobenzol smell the same, but are totally unlike in structure.

Imprest by this failure, physiologists have been led to suggest that the action may be physical. The molecules are known to be in a state of very rapid vibration, and it is supposed that these rapid movements set up in the surrounding air little waves, which fall on the hairs of the olfactory cells. The movements of the hairs set up in the cell an impulse that is carried to the brain, and there interpreted as a smell. In this way the vibrating molecules act somewhat like a wireless transmitter, and the hairs of the cells like a detector. We can recognize as many different kinds of smell as there are lengths of wave which can be generated and received.

According to this theory, prussic acid should smell the same as steam, for the waves generated are identical; but one is odorless while the other smells powerfully of almonds. Thus the physical explanation fails us too—neither accounts for the facts, and the sense of smell guards its secrets.



Anaconda Brass Pipe and iron pipe taken from the same installation after the same length of service under identical conditions.

When you build

You have the choice of using Anaconda Brass Pipe, which *cannot* rust, or iron pipe, which is *certain* to rust.

When Anaconda Brass Pipe is installed, it will last as long as your house, delivering at all times a full flow of water as clear and pure as it enters the pipe. Iron pipe will last till the inevitable rusty water appears—a sure sign of reduced flow, and eventual failure.

Under normal conditions Anaconda Brass Pipe costs nothing for maintenance. That is why Anaconda Brass Pipe actually costs less than iron pipe, even though its initial cost is slightly higher—$75 for the average $15,000 house.

May we send you our booklet, "Ten Years Hence"? It gives valuable information on the cost of rust, and explains how it can be easily avoided.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
General Offices: Waterbury, Connecticut
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ANACONDA BRASS PIPE

Installed by leading Plumbing Contractors

Winners *of Life's Richest Prize*

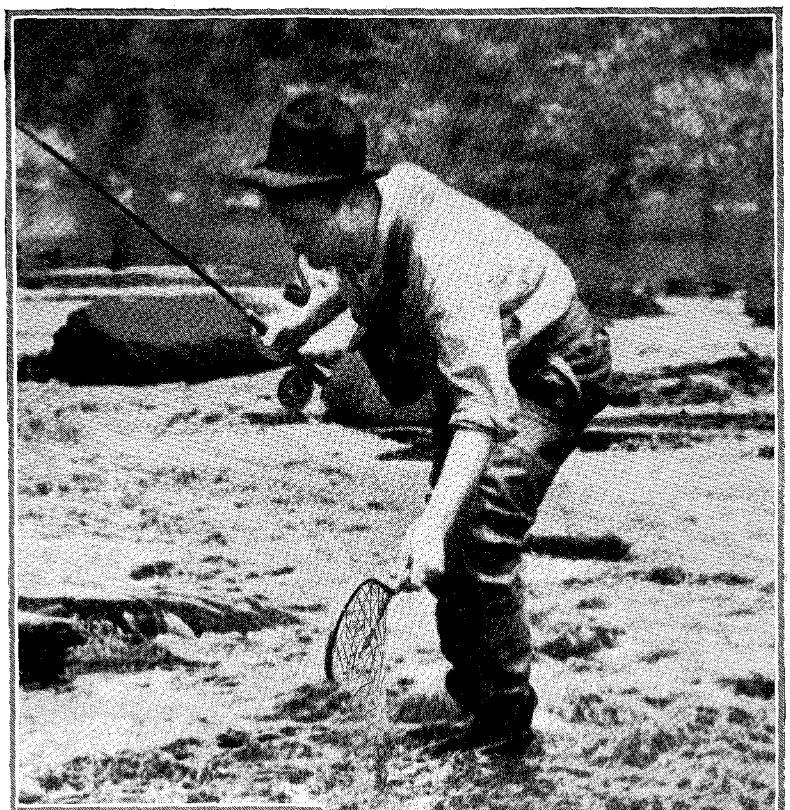
They banished constipation—
skin and stomach disorders—
found vital, glorious health—
by eating one national food

NOT a "cure-all," not a medicine in any sense—Fleischmann's Yeast is simply a remarkable fresh food.

The millions of tiny active yeast plants in every cake invigorate the whole system. They aid digestion—clear the skin—banish the poisons of constipation. Where cathartics give only temporary relief, yeast strengthens the intestinal muscles and makes them healthy and active. And day by day it releases new stores of energy.

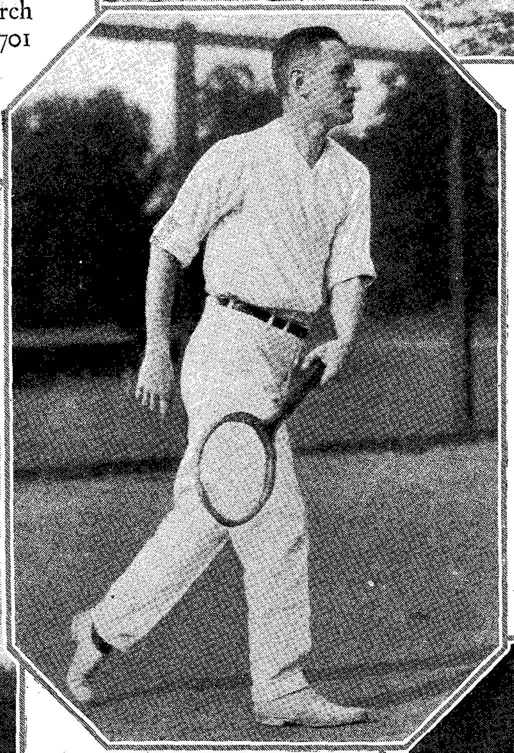
Eat two or three cakes regularly every day before meals: on crackers—in fruit juices, water or milk—or just plain, nibbled from the cake. *For constipation especially, dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before breakfast and at bedtime.* Buy several cakes at a time—they will keep fresh in a cool dry place for two or three days. All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Start eating it today!

Let us send you a free copy of our latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. A-82, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York.



"AFTER FOUR YEARS' SERVICE in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, I suffered greatly from indigestion. In fact, I had no desire to eat, and the mere sight of food nauseated me. Nothing I took gave real relief. A friend suggested that I take a couple of Fleischmann's Yeast cakes daily—I did. In about a month the attacks of indigestion had disappeared. I enjoyed my food. I was soon my old self again. Since then I have had wonderful health and a clear complexion—all due to Fleischmann's Yeast." LOUIS B. THOMAS, Philadelphia, Pa.

"LAST DECEMBER, there appeared a blotch of little blisters at one corner of my mouth. They gradually spread on my face. I decided to try Fleischmann's Yeast. I can truthfully say, that, aside from clearing up the acne, it has improved my health in general. I am thankful for Fleischmann's Yeast." GERTRUDE SCUDDER, Detroit, Mich.



" 'YOU LOOK SO MUCH BETTER than we, who have had vacations, do,' remarked several of my teachers today. 'Is it the arduous work of summer school or prosperity that agrees with you?' The truth is that I am now a regular consumer of a product that I had known for years without realizing its health-giving properties. Fleischmann's Yeast has cured the constipation that sapped my strength for so long. Today I feel like a new man."
CHARLES F. WILLIS,
Baltimore, Md.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

THIS FAMOUS FOOD tones up the entire system — aids digestion — clears the skin— banishes constipation. Start eating it today.

MOTORING AND AVIATION

KILLED AND WOUNDED BY MOTOR TRAFFIC: 725,000

Photograph copyrighted by the Fairchild Aerial Survey, Inc.

JUST IMAGINE ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THIS AREA OF BOSTON KILLED OR INJURED

That effort of the mind will give you a lively conception of the destruction and damage to life and limb wrought by motor vehicles over the whole area of the United States in the course of a year. No wonder practical and responsible minds are searching for a remedy!

THE TOTAL CASUALTIES IN THE BATTLE of the highways last year are difficult for the mind to grasp without some graphic aid. Hence THE DIGEST, with the object of driving home the startling truth, presents on this page an illustration suggesting a parallel with the population of one of the most famous cities in America. The principal part of Boston, shown in the accompanying bird's eye view, probably contains fewer people than the motor casualty list for the year 1925, for the population of the entire city, as estimated recently by the census experts of the United States Department of Commerce, is approximately 787,000, and it is probable that the outlying portions, not shown in the view, more than cover the difference of 62,000 between that total and the 725,000 killed or injured last year by American motor vehicles. If, therefore, one imagines a catastrophe that would kill 25,000 Bostonians and injure 700,000 more or less seriously, leaving the city, as here pictured, crippled, prostrated and in mourning, without a single sound person to bury the dead, or minister to the wounded, one will have condensed and framed, as it were, in an intelligible form, the statistics summarized recently at the annual convention dinner of the American Road Builders' Association. It was then announced by William H. Connell, retiring President of the Association, that "automobiles in the United States in 1925 killed approximately 25,000 persons and injured 700,000, most of the accidents being preventable." The selection of Boston as a statistical parallel is dictated by the fact that its population comes closer to the estimated motor casualties than that of any other American city. However, many readers of THE DIGEST may obtain a better grasp of the annual destruction on the highways by considering that Pittsburgh, San Francisco, and Washington are all credited by the census authorities with populations that fall far short of the 1925 motor casualties—the respective figures are 637,000, 567,000, and 528,000. By adding the population of Omaha—191,601—to that of Washington, one would obtain a total—719,601—closely approximating the American Road Builders' Association's casualty estimate; and a consideration of those two well-known cities in a stricken and crippled condition may furnish a sufficiently serious parallel to the traffic slaughter. Other cities whose populations fall considerably short of automobile execution on the highways are Buffalo, Milwaukee, Newark, Minneapolis, New Orleans, and Kansas City. We learn from the New York *Times* that Mr. Connell's disclosure was accompanied by a discussion of proposed remedies for the "slaughter of the innocents." Naturally the road builders directed their attention to new and improved roads. We read that the retiring President "suggested equipment of the highways with adequate systems of signals and proper policing, to reduce the annual mortality and accident statistics on the roads." Moreover:

> He said that making the highways safe was the biggest problem of the day.
>
> "While drastic measures must be taken to eliminate reckless driving, a great deal of money must also be spent on the elimination of dangerous conditions on the public highways," he added.
>
> "Many of the highways are entirely inadequate from the safety standpoint for modern traffic, having been originally designed for horse-drawn vehicles. The elimination of hazards should be carried on jointly with the construction of new roads, and through the improvement of those already constructed.
>
> "An adequate system of signals, construction, and reconstruction where necessary to eliminate dangerous conditions, and a far greater number of police than are now provided to check incompetent and reckless driving, are the three things that should be urged in a consistent and persistent campaign in behalf of public safety."
>
> Charles M. Upham, State Engineer of North Carolina, General Manager of Highways in Mexico, and also business director of the association, predicted a great development of highways in the next few years. During the coming year, he said, 40,000 miles of new highways will be constructed in the United States, and thousands of miles of new roads will be laid out in the countries south of the Rio Grande.
>
> The dinner brought to a close an all-day meeting at which H. G. Shirley, Chairman of the Virginia State Highway Commission, was inducted into office as the new President of the association.
>
> Mr. Shirley, in his address, predicted that $12,000,000,000 would be spent on new highway construction in the United States in the next ten years. He said a survey disclosed there

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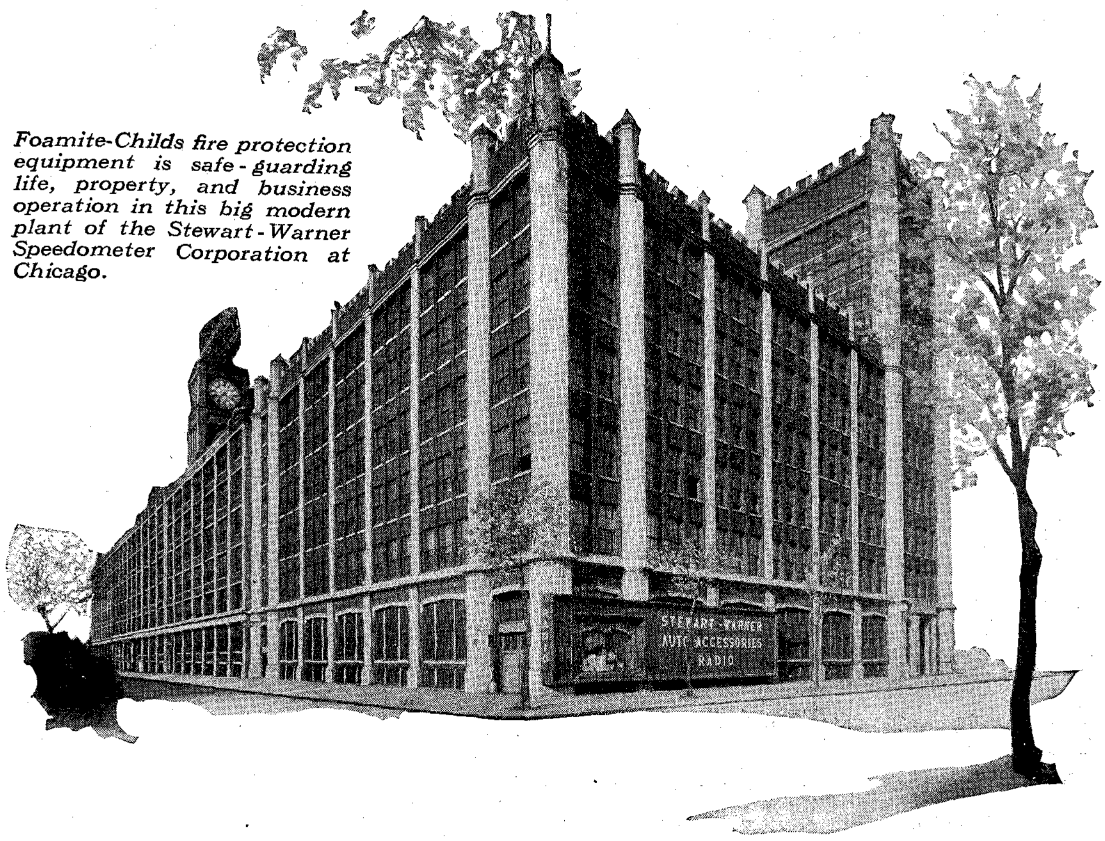

Foamite-Childs fire protection equipment is safe-guarding life, property, and business operation in this big modern plant of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation at Chicago.

Because they can't allow fire to interrupt business operation—

The great Stewart-Warner *plant has the right extinguishing method in the right place*

MANY business setbacks occur because fire protection is installed on the wrong basis. *Low insurance rates mean nothing unless fire safeguards are adapted to the hazard.*

For fires are not all alike—nor are extinguishing methods.

To make sure of the right method in the right place, industrial leaders like Stewart-Warner now call on Foamite-Childs fire protection specialists. These men, backed by a company that makes *every kind* of standard fire-fighting appliance, can prescribe correctly and without prejudice.

Liquid—or Gas—or Foam?

For ordinary fire risks, soda-acid appliances like the *Childs,* ejecting mainly water, may be adequate. They are *not* recommended as adequate for "extra-hazardous" risks.

Certain special hazards, such as electrical equipment, call for the tetrachloride method of stifling flame under heavy gas—as with the *Fire-Gun.* But gas is useless on some fires!

To put out blazing oil, gasoline, paint, etc., the *only* sure way is the *Foamite* method, which smothers fire under Firefoam. This also kills all ordinary fires. Yet even the highly effective *Foamite* method is not a "cure-all" for every hazard.

Send for our free booklet which impartially presents the merits and deficiencies of all types of first-aid fire appliances. We make them all. On request, a Foamite-Childs representative will *demonstrate* the protection your particular hazards require, without obligation to you.

FOAMITE-CHILDS CORPORATION
Fire Protection Engineers and Manufacturers
995 Turner Street, Utica, N. Y.
Foamite-Childs of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Fire can't live an instant under the air-tight blanket of Firefoam from Foamite equipment. Firefoam floats on liquids — clings to any surface — smothers fire and prevents re-ignition. No damage from soaking or dripping — for Firefoam dries and may be brushed or washed away!

Foamite-Childs Protection
A Complete Engineering Service
Against Fire

FOAMITE-CHILDS CORPORATION,
995 Turner Street, Utica, N. Y.

Please send me your free booklet "Correct Protection Against Fire." I don't want fire to destroy my—

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(State nature of property)

Name..

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City........................ *State*.........

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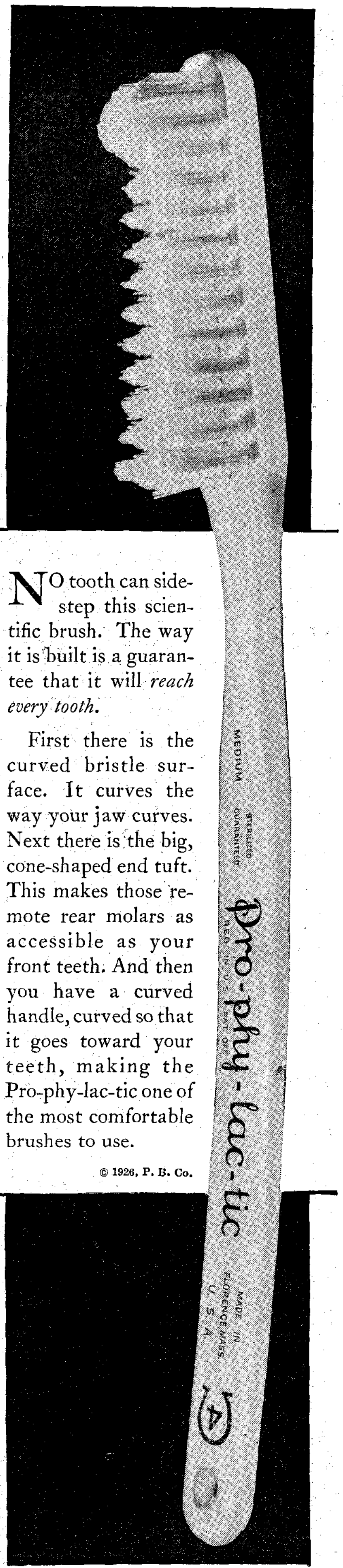


NO tooth can side-step this scientific brush. The way it is built is a guarantee that it will *reach every tooth.*

First there is the curved bristle surface. It curves the way your jaw curves. Next there is the big, cone-shaped end tuft. This makes those remote rear molars as accessible as your front teeth. And then you have a curved handle, curved so that it goes toward your teeth, making the Pro-phy-lac-tic one of the most comfortable brushes to use.

© 1926, P. B. Co.

Sold in three sizes by all dealers in the United States, Canada and all over the world. Prices in the United States and Canada are: Pro-phy-lac-tic Adult, 50c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Small, 40c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Baby, 25c. Also made in three different bristle textures—hard, medium, and soft. Always sold in the yellow box.

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

was a general movement in the various States for the building of "bigger, better, and safer roads."

Chiefs of police throughout the entire country, in response to a questionnaire broadcast by *The American City Magazine*, are "practically unanimous in declaring that speed maniacs and drunken drivers figure prominently among the major causes of highway accidents, which last year . . . caused property damage estimated at more than $2,000,000,000." Continuing its account of this long-distance symposium the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* tells us:

To reduce this amazing loss of life and property, the chiefs suggest a uniform law requiring that cars be constructed in such a manner that the maximum speed capacity be no more than forty miles an hour, and that all drivers of cars found in an intoxicated condition be fined heavily and sent to jail as well as have their driver's license revoked.

These facts were disclosed by an investigation in which nearly 500 chiefs of police were interviewed on the subject of highway accidents and their prevention. The results of the survey were submitted to the second National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, held recently in Washington under the supervision of Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

In submitting the results of the survey to the safety conference, Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of *The American City Magazine*, said:

"The first questions asked concerned the causes of accidents. The chiefs were asked to list in the order of their frequency four of the most common causes. Carelessness of the driver was placed first by 343. Seventy-eight placed the greatest blame upon the pedestrian. Fourteen gave as the most important cause of accidents, the congestion of traffic. Lack of standard traffic signals and congestion of traffic were placed third and fourth, respectively, in the majority of answers.

"As other major causes of auto accidents, 188 mentioned speeding; 151 intoxication; 133 incompetent drivers; 108 glaring headlights; 69 petting parties; and 59 physical or mental disability.

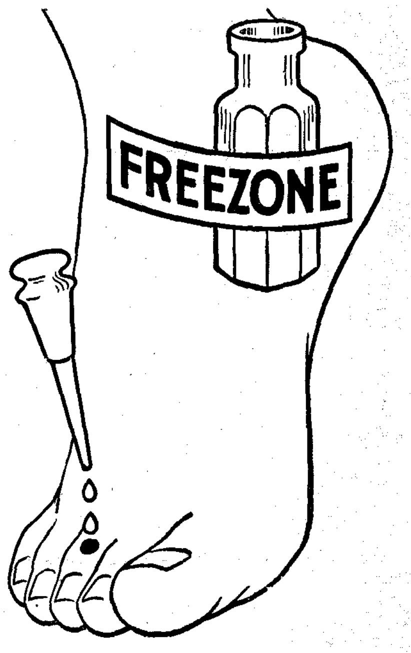
"A number spoke of the younger generation and the jazz age as contributing to reckless driving. One chief of police in New Jersey printed in large bold letters 'The Volstead Law,' as the major cause of accidents on the highway—tho he didn't explain how less Prohibition would decrease drunkenness on the highways. Replies from Southern States led in the mention of liquor as a contributing element in automobile accidents.

"An interesting difference in the answers was marked by geographical or population lines, particularly on the second question, which was: 'Do you think that the increasing number of closed cars, with the resulting difficulty in signaling and decrease in view of the road for the driver, is a contributing cause for accidents?'

"It was found that in the larger centers of population where the climate is not exceptionally favorable, most of the answers were in the affirmative. This was particularly true of the East and the more densely inhabited sections in the Middle

Corns

Lift Off—No Pain!



Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

YOU CAN have a business profession of your own and earn big income in service fees. A new system of foot correction; readily learned by anyone at home in a few weeks. Easy terms for training. Openings everywhere with all the trade you can attend to. No capital required or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting.

Address Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass

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TOOTHACHE GUM
Relieves Toothache—All Druggists
Use it until you can see your dentist

Cuticura Soap
Best for Baby
Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. B, Malden, Mass.

Stop tooth decay the Oxygen way—

CALOX
The OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER

McKESSON & ROBBINS, Inc.
New York City

"What do you think?"

THEY had been acquainted only a few days. And he had taken a great fancy to her.

But politely, decisively she refused to accept any of his invitations.

He couldn't understand it—he was an attractive fellow, the kind of man women usually like.

"But why won't you go out with me?" he wanted to know.

After an awkward silence she said: "Well, what do *you* think is the reason?"

* * *

You, yourself, rarely know when you have halitosis (unpleasant breath). That's the insidious thing about it. And even your closest friends won't tell you.

Sometimes, of course, halitosis comes from some deep-seated organic disorder that requires professional advice. But usually—and fortunately—halitosis is only a local condition that yields to the regular use of Listerine as a mouth wash and gargle. **It puts you on the safe and polite side. Moreover, in using Listerine to combat halitosis, you are quite sure to avoid sore throat and those more serious illnesses that start with throat infections.**

Listerine halts food fermentation in the mouth and leaves the breath sweet, fresh and clean. *Not* by substituting some other odor but by really removing the old one. The Listerine odor itself quickly disappears.

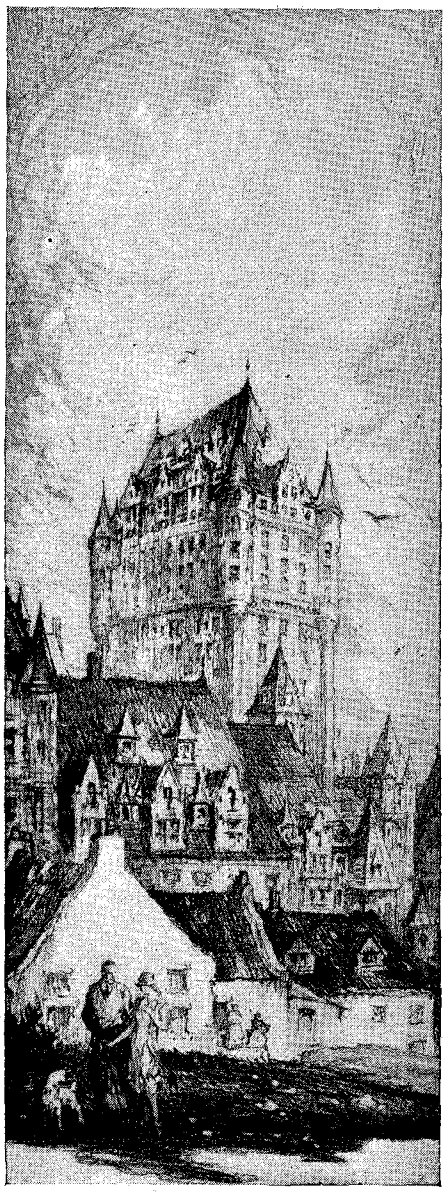
This safe and long-trusted antiseptic has dozens of different uses; note the little circular that comes with every bottle. Your druggist sells Listerine in the original brown package only—*never in bulk.* There are four sizes: 14 ounce, 7 ounce, 3 ounce and 1¼ ounce. Buy the large size for economy.—*Lambert Pharmacal Company, Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

For HALITOSIS *use* LISTERINE

A CHALLENGE

We'll make a little wager with you that if you try one tube of Listerine Tooth Paste, you'll come back for more.

LARGE TUBE—25 CENTS



Come Up!
Quebec Says "Bienvenue!"

And now, Quebec is singing in the sun. A *chanson,* surely, for the folk are French, and this is New World Normandy. Here, the streets are medieval. History everywhere. This great baronial castle on the heights is Chateau Frontenac. From your rooms in the tower look down upon the broad St. Lawrence. Golf at Montmorency. Rest—enjoy yourself! Reservations at Canadian Pacific, 344 Madison Ave., at 44th St., New York; 71 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago; 405 Boylston St., Boston; or Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada.

CHATEAU FRONTENAC
Bienvenue à Québec

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

West. In the smaller cities of the Far West, however, and certain sections of the South, negative answers were the rule. It is probable that this is somewhat due to the fact that in these sections open cars predominate, and also that the traffic congestion is not such an acute problem as in the East, where the driver's vision of the road is of vital importance in avoiding danger. The division of vote was 191 affirmative and 270 negative.

"The police chiefs were asked their opinion in regard to the practicability of a law requiring more exacting and uniform drivers' examinations previous to the issuance of licenses. Here the chiefs were almost unanimous. Out of 439 answering the question, all but 23 favored more stringent measures in this regard.

"They were in even more accord on the question of standardized traffic regulations. Only sixteen did not agree that these regulations could and should be made uniform.

"Legislation requiring regular inspection of mechanical parts, particularly brakes, was favored by 416 against 31 negative answers.

"Legislation limiting the speeding capacity of cars to a certain maximum was favored by 318 and objected to by 161."

We read further that "various means of limiting the speeding capacity were put forward, such as governors on engines and transmission." The maximums suggested "ranged from twenty to fifty-five miles an hour, the average being about thirty-five." Finally:

> The last question dealt specifically with lowering the fatalities by constructing closed car bodies of steel on the same safety principle as the all-steel railway coach. All but eighty-six answered this affirmatively. A number of the chiefs were decidedly emphatic in their answers, relating experiences of theirs which indicated conclusively that in the wrecks involving all-steel bodies they had found the strength of steel had saved the lives of passengers.
>
> One California chief pointed out that not only did the all-steel body protect passengers in unavoidable wrecks, but that the reduction in the size of the pillars supporting the top gives the driver a better view of the road and permits greater opportunity to avoid accident than the bulky wood posts often used in closed car construction.
>
> Charles M. Hayes, president of the Chicago Motor Club, has emphasized the point brought out by the police, that many accidents are caused by motorists "who look but do not see."
>
> Motorists who have never figured the distance a car will go at various speeds often cut a sorry figure in court, when they are trying to explain how the accident happened, he said in a recent issue of *Motor News.*
>
> "A typical statement runs something like this: 'I was driving about fifteen miles an hour, and when I approached the intersection I looked but saw no one. I could see for a distance of 150 feet up the street. When I reached the center of the intersection the other car struck me.
>
> "Now the facts generally are that the other car was not traveling at a great speed, nor could the first motorist see up the street as far as he claims."

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THE charm of your trip to Western Vacation Lands depends upon these five essentials of a delightful journey, offered by the Missouri Pacific, D. & R. G., Western Pacific:

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Two fast trains daily to Colorado, with thru sleepers to the Pacific Coast. Observation, compartment, drawing-room and open section sleepers to Colorado.

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You may stop over anywhere en route, either way.

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Write for Descriptive Literature—Booklet I-2

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Passenger Traffic Manager,
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Railway Exchange Building,
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MISSOURI PACIFIC LINES

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and Western Mediterranean, June 30, 1926
Cunard new ss. "Lancastria," 17,000 tons, 53 days; $550 to $1250. Spain, Tangier, Algiers, Italy, Riviera, Norway Fjords, Scotland, Berlin (Paris, London). New South America-Mediterranean cruise, Feb. 5; 86 days, $800 to $2300; 23d Mediterranean cruise, Jan. 29; $600 to $1700; 7th Round World cruise, Jan. 19; $1250 to $2900.
FRANK C. CLARK Times Building New York

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A CONDENSED book on diet entitled "Eating for Health and Efficiency" has been published for *free distribution* by the Health Extension Bureau of Battle Creek, Mich. Contains set of health rules, many of which may be easily followed right at home or while traveling. You will find in this book a wealth of information about food elements and their relation to physical welfare.

This book is for those who wish to keep physically fit and maintain normal weight. Not intended as a guide for chronic invalids as all such cases require the care of a competent physician. Name and address on card will bring it without cost or obligation.

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Its remarkable qualities of enduring beauty were first recognized as a new and preferred finish for automobiles.

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Today, DUCO adds new values to toys—telephones—street cars—lamp shades—auto buses—tools—pianos—washing machines — radio cabinets — and hundreds of practical and decorative articles.

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Gasoline Pumps
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Metal Signs
Office Appliances
Pencils
Pianos
Plumbing Fixtures
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Name of product . . . material of which it is made (wood, metal, fibre, or composition) . . . finish now used.

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BOOKLET F-1612

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

AN EXPERT VERDICT ON NON-VOTING STOCKS

MUCH has been said about non-voting common stock issues since the famous Dodge Motor Company deal and the magazine articles by Prof. W. Z. Ripley of Harvard. The Investment Bankers Association of America felt compelled to take up the subject for serious consideration and now passes judgment to the effect that the issuance of non-voting common stocks is against the public interest unless some method is devised to prevent abuses. This is the conclusion reached by the association's Industrial Securities Committee and adopted by the Board of Governors at the May meeting of the association. The report was presented by R. A. Wilbur of Cleveland, who cites the chief arguments for and against this new financial practise. We summarize the points made in favor of the device from the report as printed in the *I. B. A. of A. Bulletin* (Chicago):

> As non-voting common stocks are specifically designated as such when sold, no deception is practised on the purchaser.
>
> Large corporate undertakings are better managed by small groups whose control is not subject to the votes of a large body of widely scattered stockholders unfamiliar with the business. Even where there is no non-voting stock, the control of large corporations is now, as a matter of fact, usually exercised by from 10 to 20 per cent. of the stock outstanding.
>
> Investors care little about the voting privilege, being much more concerned with the corporation's history, the character of the management, and the probability of continuity of management. So why give them a right they do not care for and a responsibility they will not assume?
>
> There have as yet been no actual bad results of the practise; there are as yet no State laws against it and several States actually permit it.
>
> "Banking control" is really very rare, and as a matter of fact the banker, tho his name may conspicuously appear in the financing, is simply one of a group of able and experienced business men peculiarly qualified to administer properly the important duty of providing for and perpetuating efficient management and otherwise controlling the affairs of the corporation.

The arguments against the issuance of non-voting common stocks as condensed from the report are:

> Until recently the voting right has been looked on as an inalienable privilege and responsibility of common stock ownership. Is not the continuance of this in the public interest?
>
> If the issuance of non-voting common stock "is carried to the extent of enabling a select few with a small investment to direct the affairs of large corporations, there would follow the likelihood of indifference, the temptation to take undue risks, and the perpetuation of favored management regardless of ability—all inimical to efficient operation."
>
> Common stockholders may not be interested in the voting privilege, but "the public good demands that they become interested and that means be taken to quicken their sense of responsibility in this respect," and the practise of issuing non-voting stock lessens the incentive to acquire intelligent information about the conduct of business affairs.
>
> "'Banker control,' in the sense of a domination of the affairs of a particular corporation, is more likely than not to be a detrimental factor in the operation of the company's business. Bankers, however skilled they may be in their own profession, lack the peculiar qualities that fit men to direct successfully and control the affairs of business enterprises." And the banker may have a divided interest in directing a business enterprise.

After calling attention to these general arguments for and against the issuance of non-voting stock, the report goes on to say something about this class of securities as affecting the investment banker: "first of all, domination of a corporation's voting stock carries with it responsibilities of the most serious nature." This might mean that an investment house controlling a company's stock would have to expand its activities along business lines for which as an organization it might have no special aptitude nor means of securing satisfactory personnel. Secondly, the courts may take new views of the responsibilities of officials or directors in view of the existence of non-voting common stocks, which may place unforeseen obligations on houses of issue.

Touching on non-voting common stocks already issued and sold, the report says:

> From a practical view-point, it is probable that the more fundamental question of confidence in the undertaking and its management, or those who are responsible for its management, has properly had more effect on the public mind than has the subject of voting control. Further, no one really informed believes that in general the machinery of non-voting stocks has been put into operation for any other purpose than that of securing and perpetuating competent management which every one recognizes as the most important factor in the success of any industrial corporation, nor can any one at this time confidently assert that the non-voting common stock has no proper place in finance.

After thus weighing the pros and cons, the committee reaches these conclusions:

> First, that unless some method be devised to prevent abuses, major considerations of public welfare require that non-voting common stocks be not issued; second, that if issued under restrictions that will prevent such abuses, issuing houses should fully realize their responsibilities and live up to them, and third, that before causing non-voting common stocks to be issued, issuing houses should give special attention to the legal aspects of control by common voting stocks where a substantial amount of common stock having no voting privilege is also outstanding.

A BRIGHTER DAY FOR WESTERN BANKING

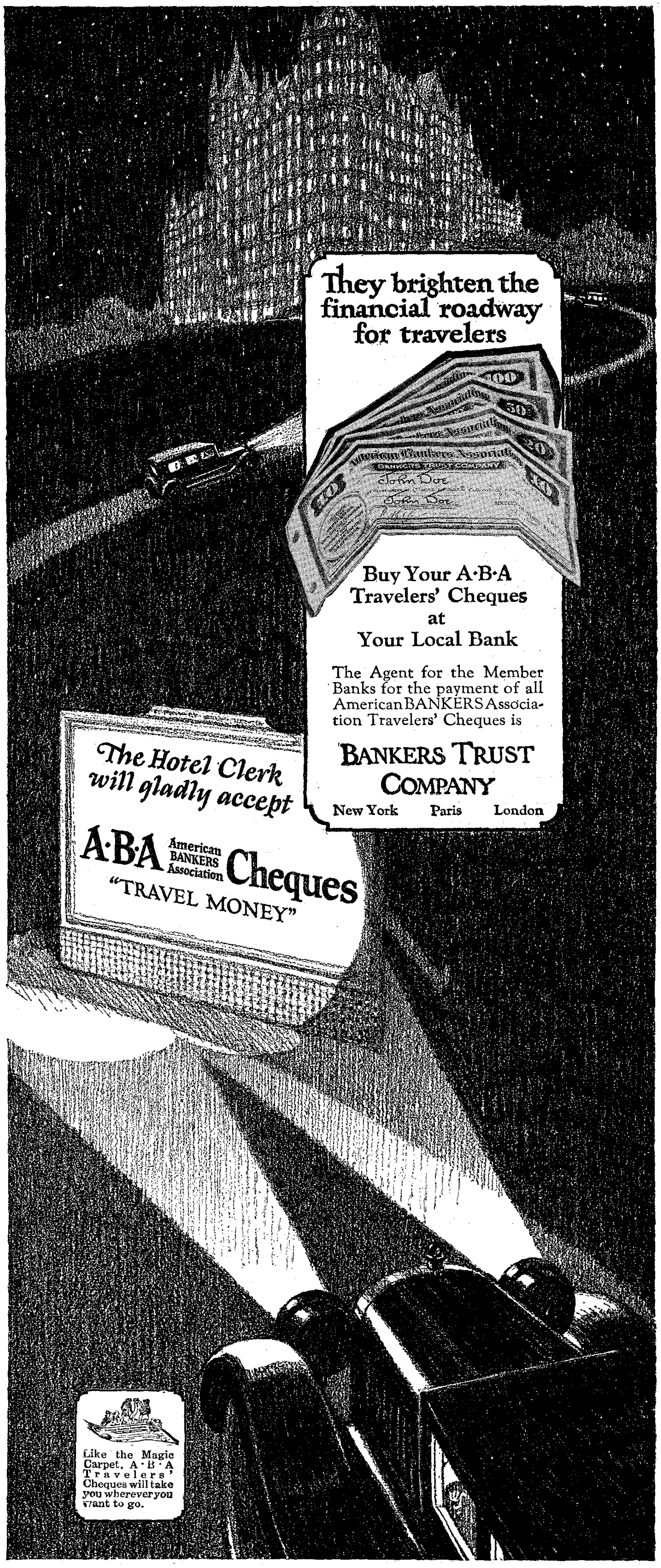
FOR two decades starting a country bank was one of the most popular undertakings in the section between the Mississippi and the Rockies and north of Texas. This area became the most "banked" part of the nation, writes Charles Moreau Harger in *The American Review of Reviews.* It was in this section that the after-war deflation brought an epidemic of bank failures, recovery from which is now noted. In those eleven States—Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri—there were in 1920, we are told, 11,030 of the nation's 30,139 banks and trust companies, a ratio of one bank to 1,473 people; and in North Dakota the ratio was a bank to 720 persons. Well, as Mr. Harger recalls, it was easy to start a bank, and for many years, while the farm country was building up, the banking business was easy and prosperous. Then—

> Along came the war. Wheat doubled, then tripled in value; corn became a treasure; live stock was a walking mint. Deposits were swollen as the new-found wealth poured into the farmer's account. With them ballooned the loans. The producer seeing greater profits bought more land, more live stock, paying extravagant prices for both—and the bank loaned on the inflated value.

But "in the autumn of 1921, the entire farm country of the interior awoke to the realization that the honeymoon was over." Values of cattle and farm lands fell off so that owners couldn't meet mortgages and bank-notes. Bank deposits went to meet loans and current needs. Banks found themselves with "frozen" loans on their hands. Of course bankers did get help from the War Finance Corporation, their city correspondents, the Federal Reserve system, and agricultural credit corporations. But, "when all resources were exhausted, the deposits further declined and notes could not be collected, and the doors were closed." Then came the epidemic of failures:

> Comparisons with the decade previous to 1920 reveal what has been the effect of the change in rural conditions. From 1910 to 1920, in this territory, 116 banks failed—one here and there where bad management prevailed—and many were reopened when their tangled affairs had been adjusted. This is the story of failures during the next five years: 1921, 142; 1922, 176; 1923, 179; 1924, 708; 1925, 269; a total of 1,474. This was 59 per cent. of the 2,486 bank failures for the entire United States for that half-decade. By States the record reads; Minnesota, 140; Iowa, 153; Missouri, 96; Oklahoma, 160; Colorado, 45; Wyoming, 53; Montana, 173; North Dakota, 273; South Dakota, 194; Nebraska, 102; Kansas 85.

Some addition must be made for suspensions occurring since the end of the last fiscal year, which would bring the grand total to more than 1,500, which indicates "a serious financial wreckage," altho it is



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2	yrs.	100.75	599.25	3,800
2½	yrs.	123.50	576.50	4,500
3	yrs.	146.25	553.75	5,200
3½	yrs.	169.00	631.00	6,000
4	yrs.	195.00	605.00	6,800
4½	yrs.	221.00	579.00	7,600
5	yrs.	247.00	553.00	8,400
5½	yrs.	273.00	627.00	9,300
6	yrs.	302.25	597.75	10,200
6½	yrs.	331.50	568.50	11,100
7	yrs.	360.75	639.25	12,100
7½	yrs.	393.75	606.25	13,100
8	yrs.	425.75	674.25	14,200
8½	yrs.	461.50	638.50	15,300
9	yrs.	494.25	605.75	16,400
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

remembered that in the same States more than 9,000 banks did not fail, so conducting their affairs as to maintain complete solvency. Mr. Harger notes that "State banking departments have sought to minimize failures by stricter examination, limitation of the number of banks to the needs of the communities and higher qualification for organization." The bank guaranty laws, in this writer's opinion, did more harm than good.

While there have been a few scattered failures recently, the financial situation in these States has vastly improved of late. The most important factor in the improvement was of course the farm production of 1924. "It did not liquidate all debts; but it did relieve the banks of the wheat belt particularly, and gave opportunity for extension of credit with less strain on the most rural banks." Higher prices the next year built up bank deposits, and bankers pursued a more conservative course regarding loans. "The corn country was slowest to recover." Iowa was still carrying heavy debts. "Its corn could not be marketed at a profit and its banks were unable to extend the credit needed to turn corn into beef and pork. Hence we have heard much of the corn-belt troubles because its chief product can not be rushed from field to elevator, as is wheat, but requires months of preparation before it can be sold advantageously in the form of fat live stock." And something of the same situation holds in Missouri, we are told. As a result of the failure and the recovery—

> The weak institutions have largely been weeded out of the interior's banking industry. A few more failures probably will follow, but mostly they will be the smaller concerns whose communities have not made vigorous strides toward renewed prosperity. The village bank is suffering from motoritis. The farmer in his automobile whirls by to transact business with the large bank in the county seat or other population center. Hence, a stronger first line of defense gradually is being established in rural banking. If legislatures, as now seems probable, strengthen the situation by requiring adequate capital, the system will be more firmly established. Thereby will be eliminated much of the rivalry for business leading to offering higher interest rates for long time deposits than sound banking wants, bidding extravagantly for public funds and similar efforts to secure income for expenses and dividends.
>
> The improved condition of the producing country has served to liquidate much of the paper carried over from five years ago. Some notes have been charged off the books; gradually the financial structure of the rural communities is being brought back to normal.

And with bankers, taught by experience, pursuing strict conservatism in lending, the banking interests of these important rural States, concludes Mr. Harger, "are entering a new and sounder financial era."

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Or you can buy 'United Bonds' doubly safeguarded—guaranteed as to principal and interest. Ask us.

What is Done For You

Before we sell you a United First Mortgage Bond many things are done to safeguard your interests—organized effort almost impossible for any individual to equal.

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FIRST MORTGAGE COLLATERAL
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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 2.—*Coronach*, owned by Lord Woolavington, with Joe Childs up, wins the famous English Derby, five lengths ahead of his field.

June 3.—The American golf team retains for America possession of the Walker Cup, emblematic of the international team supremacy in amateur golf, by defeating the British, 6½ points to 5½, on the links of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, in Scotland.

Zaghlul Pasha, Egyptian Nationalist leader, announces that he will not accept the Premiership and proposes Adly Yeghen Pasha, Liberal leader and former Premier, for the office, and the choice is approved unanimously by the Deputies.

June 4.—The American Legation in Montevideo, Uruguay, is bombed, supposedly by radicals angered over the conviction for murder in Massachusetts of Nicolo Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti.

The British coal miners have received £300,000 from all sources since the outbreak of the strike, it is stated at the meeting of the International Federation of Miners in Brussels. Of the amount, $50,000 came from the United States.

The French Senate ratifies the Locarno pacts, 278 to 6.

June 6.—In an effort to stabilize the franc, the French Extraordinary Council of Ministers decides to restrict importations to the absolute necessities and to impose war-time restrictions on foodstuffs, according to a dispatch from Paris.

Representatives of the British and Turkish Governments sign the Anglo-Turkish Treaty fixing the Brussels line as the frontier of Irak, giving to Turkey 10 per cent. of all royalties accruing to the Irak Government from the Turkish Petroleum Company, and providing that Irak shall be guided by the advice of the British on international and financial affairs.

Four alleged international terrorists are arrested on a charge of bombing the United States Legation in Montevideo, Uruguay, on June 4.

June 8.—The French High Commissioner in Syria says that Bennett J. Doty of Memphis, Tennessee, will be tried for being absent without leave from the French Foreign Legion in Syria and not for desertion.

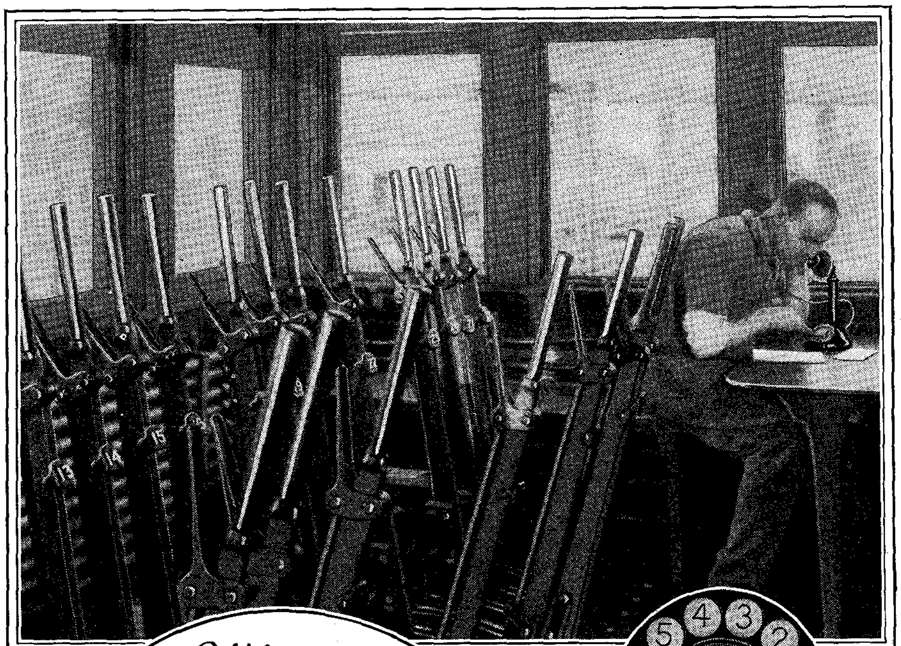
DOMESTIC

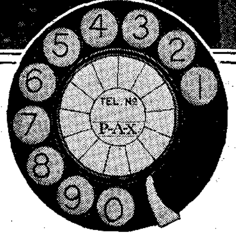
June 2.—The House ratifies the French debt-funding agreement, 236 to 112.

June 3.—The Prohibition sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee reports adversely on the proposed wet and dry referendum and on every proposal for the modification of the Volstead Law, recommending that all of them be indefinitely postponed.

June 4.—President Coolidge directs the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into the cost of gasoline and calls on Secretary of Commerce Hoover for data on the subject.

The House passes, 219 to 127, the rivers and harbors bill, containing authorizations for the all-American canal from Chicago to the Atlantic, the Illinois River diversion project, the acquisition by the Government of the Cape Cod





When
RELIABILITY
Counts

PROBABLY no other industry makes more strenuous demands on the telephone than railways. The absolute necessity for speed and accuracy in relaying information from point to point is uncompromising—trains must be run, and safety maintained, though blizzards bar the way, and wires sag beneath the weight of ice! In such emergencies, when the increased traffic would seriously impair ordinary telephone service, P-A-X rises to the occasion, functioning perfectly, and with a minimum of attention.

This sturdy reliability—this power to handle, in an emergency, two or even three times the normal number of calls, without human aid—accounts for the adoption of P-A-X by practically every railway in America, besides more than 2000 firms in all lines of business, both here and abroad.

The P-A-X Dial

Wherever you see the P-A-X dial, you may know the service is as quick and accurate as the most modern telephone engineering can make it. It stands for everything that is most modern and efficient in interior communication.

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The P-A-X is, fundamentally, a private automatic telephone exchange built of the same Strowger type of automatic telephone equipment being so widely adopted for city service. The P-A-X may be furnished to include and co-ordinate such services as code call, conference, executive's priority, emergency alarm, etc., to meet individual needs.

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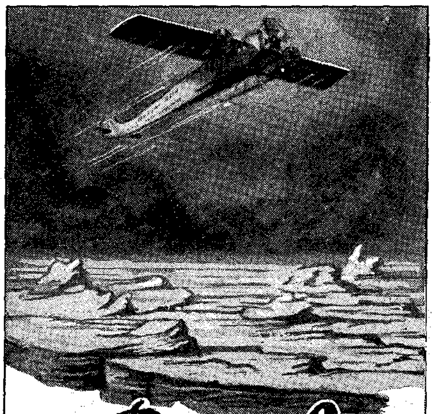
P-A-X
TRADE MARK
PRIVATE AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE

Automatic Electric Inc.

Engineers, Designers and Manufacturers of the Automatic Telephone In Use the World Over.
Home Office and Factory, CHICAGO, ILL. Branch Offices in all principal cities.



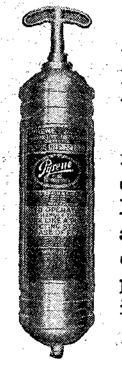
Pyrene PROTECTS POLAR PERIL

COMMANDER BYRD carried PYRENE to the Pole because he had to have dependable protection against fire.

PYRENE is man's best friend, wherever there is danger from fire. IMPROVED PYRENE is always ready to work quickly and save life and property on land, sea or in the air.

PYRENE MFG. CO.
Newark, N. J.

Caution: Use only Pyrene Liquid (patented) with Improved Pyrene Extinguishers



Maine Land of remembered Vacations
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Opportunities in Maine
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Let's go! to Maine

Spend a vacation amid inspiring scenery in the cool, clean, invigorating Maine air. Maine beaches are inviting; inland are her beckoning mountains, her crystal lakes and streams, her balsam-scented forests.

The Official State Booklets give just the information you need—rates for hotels, camps and farm homes; how to rent a cottage; where to find your favorite sport; motor tours and maps. Also information on agricultural and industrial opportunities in Maine on request. Send the coupon today. Excellent rail, boat and motor routes to Maine. Ask local agents or write us.

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City....................... State.......................

Publicity Bureau MAINE Development Association

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Canal, and providing for the Missouri River canal, between Kansas City, Missouri, and Sioux City, Iowa.

The House approves the debt-funding settlement with Jugoslavia, 80 to 14.

June 5.—Four of the five members of the Senate Judiciary sub-committee report that the order of President Coolidge permitting State and local officials to act as dry agents is constitutional.

The Senate adopts the Borah resolution calling on the State and War Departments for information concerning concessions Panama is said to have granted to British interests, it being charged that a British corporation is attempting to gain control of the only land in Panama fit for rubber-growing.

June 7.—The American Government appeals to the French Government to spare the life of Bennett J. Doty of Memphis, Tennessee, charged with desertion from the French Foreign Legion in Syria.

Because of the increase in income tax and other receipts over expectations, and the fact that the aggregate public debt maturities due June 15 are somewhat less than usual, announces Secretary of Treasury Mellon, the Treasury will not have to borrow money this quarter.

Col. Smith W. Brookhart wins the Republican nomination for Senator from Iowa.

June 8.—Secretary of the Navy Wilbur announces the selection of Adm. C. F. Hughes as Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, succeeding Adm. S. S. Robinson on September 4.

Interpreted at Last.—A teacher conducting her pupils through an art museum stopped in front of Rodin's famous statue, "The Thinker." She asked them what they thought he was thinking about. "Oh, I know," replied one little girl. "He's lost his clothes and he's wondering where he's going to get some more."—*Boston Transcript.*

Improve Your Aim.—"I see you have a sign in your store, 'We Aim To Please'," remarked the irritated customer.

"Certainly," replied the proprietor, "that is our motto."

"Well," retorted the I. C., "you ought to take a little time off for target practise."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Bound to Snip Something.—ITINERANT GARDENER (with large shears)—"Morning, mum—trim your grass, mum?"

"No, thank you."

"Clip your bushes, mum?"

"No."

"Bob your hair, mum?"—*Boston Transcript.*

An Untidy Habit.—"I'd like to be cremated, but I'm sure my wife wouldn't like it."

"Why so?"

"Oh, she's always complaining about my leaving my ashes around."—*Rochester Democrat Chronicle.*

This Year—Make it a Real Vacatio

JUST an ordinary rowboat—and the Super Elto! Then you have a powerful launch—giving you thrilling, foaming speed—taking you where the big fish wait—furnishing the finest sport in the world for the entire family. The Super Elto is compact—carries snugly on the running board of any car. Light—merely a "one-hand" carry.

EASY STARTING! Even a child can start the Elto. Starts on the quarter-turn flip of the fly wheel! *Genuine easy starting*—the most vital single quality ever built into an outboard motor. RELIABLE! New Super model gives ⅓ more power—same weight and price. Write for new 1926 catalog—intensely interesting!

ELTO OUTBOARD MOTOR COMPANY
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Dept. S Mfr's Home Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

"Starts on a quarter turn"
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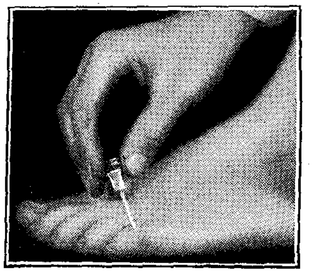
JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP
ACTS LIKE MAGIC
ON TIRED, TENDER, SMARTING, SWOLLEN, SWEATY FEET
25 CENTS — ALL DRUGGISTS

Westcott HOSIERY
for Men & Women
at Leading Stores

GETS-IT
FOR CORNS and CALLUSES



One Drop
Stops most painful corn in 3 seconds

HERE is a new and totally different way to treat a corn or a callus. One drop stops all pain. You wear tight shoes, walk, dance, in comfort, **instantly and at once.** Acts like a local anaesthetic; really amazing.

Then soon the corn shrivels and loosens. You peel it off with your fingers, like dead skin. No more dangerous paring.

Works alike on any corn or callus, no matter where it is, how old or how painful. Ask your druggist for "Gets-It." You will be delighted.

"GETS-IT" *World's Fastest Way*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Appeal to Readers.—Can any correspondent give us information concerning the *City of Resources*—what is its name and where is it located?

beg, take.—"M. H. K.," New York City.—These words in the phrases, "*beg* leave to inform you," and "*take* leave to inform you," are considered too servile for present-day usage. They had their place in the earlier days of extreme and most formal courtesy. It is better to say, "*permit* me to inform you."

devote.—"J. D. C.," New Orleans, La.—The verb *devote, devoting, devoted,* is transitive, and therefore, must have an object. It is frequently used reflexively "to devote oneself," but in the sentence, "You will be kept busy now, for babies need much time *devoting* to them," *devoting* has no object and is, therefore, used incorrectly. The word *devoted* is a participial adjective in such a sentence as, "He was *devoted* to her." Reflexively that would be, "He *devoted* himself to her."

enc., inc.—"A. C. B.," Atlanta, Ga.—The abbreviation *enc.* or *inc.* below the signature in a letter denotes that an enclosure or inclosure, depending upon one's choice in spelling the word, is to be found within the letter. It is a proper abbreviation, and is quite common in commercial correspondence.

faith, religion, piety, etc.—"N. A. K.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—*Piety* is primarily filial duty, as of children to parents, and hence, in its highest sense, a loving obedience and service to God as the Heavenly Father; *pietism* often denotes a mystical, sometimes an affected *piety; religion* is the reverent acknowledgment both in heart and in act of a divine being. *Religion,* in the fullest and highest sense, includes all the other words of this group. *Worship* may be external and formal, or it may be the adoring reverence of the human spirit for the divine, seeking outward expression. *Devotion,* which in its fullest sense is self-consecration, is often used to denote an act of *worship,* especially prayer or adoration; as, he is engaged in his *devotions. Morality* is the system and practise of duty as required by the moral law, consisting chiefly in outward acts, and thus may be observed without spiritual rectitude of heart; *morality* is of necessity included in all true *religion,* which involves both outward act and spiritual service. *Godliness* (primarily godlikeness) is a character and spirit like that of God. *Holiness* is the highest, sinless perfection of any spirit, whether divine or human, tho often used for purity or for consecration. *Theology* is the science of *religion,* or the study and scientific statement of all that the human mind can know of God. *Faith,* strictly the belief and trust which the soul exercises toward God, is often used as a comprehensive word for a whole system of *religion* considered as the object of *faith;* as, the Christian *faith,* the Mohammedan *faith.*—Fernald, *English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions.*

Frankenstein.—"H. N. P.," Topeka, Kan.—In Mary Godfrey Shelley's book, *Frankenstein* was the name of the inventor of the mechanical monster which ultimately destroyed its creator. The term *Frankenstein,* then, properly employed, refers to the creator of such a monstrosity, rather than to the monstrosity itself.

inspection.—"L. A. S.," Huntington, W. Va.—This word is derived from the Latin *inspecto,* from *in,* in, and *specto,* look, to look into; examine. The term means, "Critical investigation; especially, an official examination."

mesdames.—"F. L. R.," McCaulley, Tex.—The French word *mesdames* has not as yet been Anglicized in its pronunciation. The only correct pronunciation is *me''dam'—e* as in *prey, a* as in *art.* To pronounce it *mez-damz* is just as grotesque as to pronounce *monsieur, mon-sure.*

news-butcher—"F. H. S.," Cleveland, O.—The term *news-butcher* is probably derived from the slang term *butcher,* designating the boy who sells candy, sandwiches, etc., in railway trains, generally a *terror,* hence a *butcher.* When in more recent years he added newspapers and magazines to his wares, he became a *news-butcher.*

The term is also employed in its more literal sense to designate (a) news-reporters who unintentionally botch the facts of the story they report, and (b) news-reporters who deliberately distort the facts to make a lurid tale.

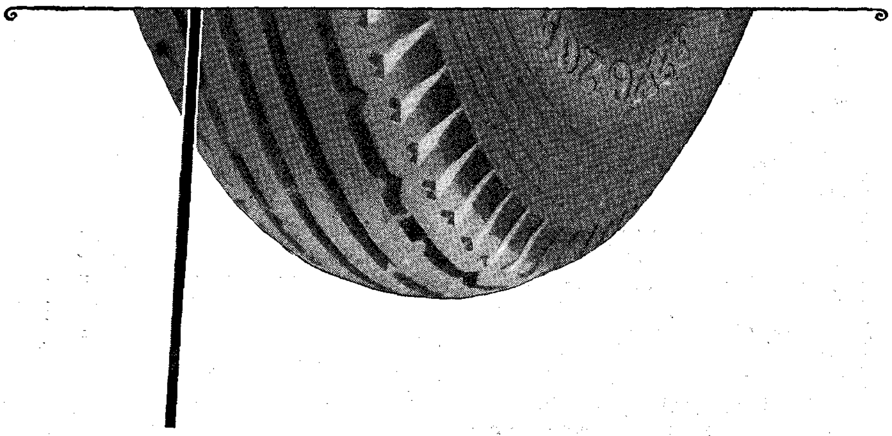
operate.—"E. W. Y.," Trinidad, Colo.—The intransitive verb *to operate* is defined as, "To exert power or force, physical or mechanical; do work; act: with *in, on,* or *upon* before the object." Hence, "The surgeon *operated on* (did work upon) the patient for appendicitis." Passively, then, this becomes, "The patient *was operated on* for appendicitis (by the surgeon)."

two.—"M. C.," Anderson, Ind.—The noun *two* means, "A group of two persons or things; a pair." In its plural form, then, this would be "more than one group of two persons, or more than one pair"

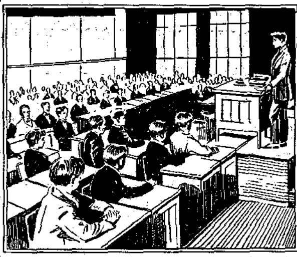
Gives you true tire economy—for Hylastic cord gives every Mason tire that combination of *ruggedness and flexibility* which is the secret of *long wear.*

* Hylastic Cord is made exclusively from a special, carefully selected, tough and sinewy cotton. It is spun exclusively in Mason's own mills, under Mason's directions and to Mason standards. It is this Hylastic Cord that makes every Mason balloon so flexible that it gives maximum comfort and yet so tough and sinewy that it endures constant flexing for thousands and thousands of miles.

MASON
BALLOONS



The School *and* College Directory



LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking private institutions of learning will find in our pages between April 10th and September 11th the following Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some distinctive residential schools; vocational, professional, special schools, and colleges. In the earlier issues will appear supervised summer camps. Advertisements describing these institutions will be found in the first issue of each month from April to September.

You are invited to write for information to any of the institutions in which you are interested. We list only such schools as we believe are under highly trained and public-spirited executives. Our School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers, the schools, and camps without fees or obligation. It is necessary for inquirers to give specific information that may aid us in giving prompt service.

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

Abbott Academy....Andover, Mass.
Anderson College....Box D, Anderson, South Carolina
Mary Baldwin College and Seminary....Staunton, Va.
Miss Beard's School for Girls, address...."Principal," Orange, N. J.
Beechwood Hill School....Jenkintown, Pa.
The Birmingham School....Box 109, Birmingham, Pa.
Drew—The Carmel School for Girls....Box 630, Carmel, N. Y.
Fairmont School....2113 S. Street, Washington, D. C.
Frances Shimer School....Box 648, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Garrison Forest School for Girls....Box L, Garrison, Md.
Glendale Jr. College and Preparatory School....Box 1, Glendale, Ohio
Gunston Hall....1920 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.
Highland Hall....Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Howe-Marot School....Thompson, Conn.
Lasell Seminary....103 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass.
Lindenwood College....Box 726, St. Charles, Mo.
Monticello Seminary....Godfrey, Ill.
National Park Seminary....Box 157, Forest Glen, Md.
Rogers Hall....Lowell, Mass.
St. Christopher's School....Richmond, Va.
St. Margaret's School....Waterbury, Conn.
Southern Seminary....Box 988, Buena Vista, Va.
Virginia College....Box T, Roanoke, Va.
Walnut Hill School....Natick, Mass.
Ward-Belmont School....Box 14, Nashville, Tenn.

Boys' Preparatory

California Preparatory School....Box D, Pasadena, Calif.
Chestnut Hill School for Boys....Box L, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Gettysburg Academy....Box B, Gettysburg, Pa.
The Hun School of Princeton....106 Stockton St. Princeton, N. J.
Kiskiminetas School for Boys....Box 825, Saltsburg, Pa.
Milford School....Box 102, Milford, Conn.
Moses Brown School....Providence, R. I.
Peddie Institute....Box 6-P, Hightstown, N. J.
Suffield School....20 High St., Suffield, Conn.

Technical

Bliss Electrical School....466 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
Colorado School of Mines....Box T, Golden, Colorado
School of Engineering....Dept. 8-A, 415 Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wisc.
New Mexico School of Mines....Box P-4, Socorro, New Mexico

Military Schools and Colleges

Augusta Military Academy....Fort Defiance, Va.
Bingham Military School....Box L, Asheville, N. C.
Bordentown Military Institute....Drawer C-7, Bordentown, N. J.
Columbia Military Academy....Box 506, Columbia, Tenn.
Kemper Military School....706 Third St., Boonville, Mo.
The Manlius School....Box 106, Manlius, N. Y.
Marion Institute. The Army and Navy College....Box B, Marion, Ala.
Miami Military Institute....Box 269, Germantown, Ohio
Northwestern Military & Naval Academy....Lake Geneva, Wisc.
Randolph-Macon Academy....Box 410, Front Royal, Va.
San Diego Army and Navy Academy Box L, Pacific Beach Sta., San Diego, Calif.
St. John's Military Academy..Box 12-F, Delafield, Waukesha Co., Wisc.
Staunton Military Academy....Box D, Staunton, Va.
Tennessee Military Institute....Box 124, Sweetwater, Tenn.
Wentworth Military Academy....Box L, Lexington, Mo.

Vocational and Professional

Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Highland & Burnet Ave., & Oak St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Cumberland University Law School....Box 22, Lebanon, Tenn.
Ithaca Conservatory of Music....5 De Witt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Leland Powers School of the Spoken Word, The Director. Upper Fenway, Boston, Mass.
New Church Theological School....48 Quincy St., Cambridge, Mass.
Posse-Nissen School....779 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Rider College of Business Administration....Box L, Trenton, N. J.
The Sargent School of Physical Education....Cambridge, Mass.
Williams School of Expression and Dramatic Art 105 De Witt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.

Camps

Pine Tree Camp for Girls....404 W. School Lane, Phila., Pa.

Special

Miss Compton's School....3825 Flad Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Devereux Schools....Box L, Berwyn, Pa.
Martin Institute for Speech Defects....405 De Witt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
School for Stammerers....Citizens National Bank Building, Tyler, Texas
Stewart Home Training School....Box C, Frankfort, Ky.
The Woods' School....Box 160, Langhorne, Pa.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

And White Rubbers?—She wore white atin slippers and white shoes.—*From a wedding report in an Ohio paper.*

Keeping His Hand In.—V. A. Dehoff butchered hogs on Tuesday and J. A. McKone on Friday.—*Kansas paper.*

Cheating the Floor.—A new broom sweeps clean unless a new bride uses all the straws seeing if her cake is done.—*Wichita Beacon.*

Legless Contortions.—The Charleston would have been a total loss if it had been invented in the days of long skirts.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A New Jazz Step?—
27 Hurt When Cars
Coolidge on Bridge
—*Headlines in Pittsburgh Sun.*

Shouldn't Grow Up.—
PARENTS ARE BLAMED FOR
ADOLESCENCE OF GIRLS
—*Headlines in an Oklahoma paper.*

The Big Boss.—Sunday-School Teacher—"Who commanded the sun to stand still?"

Archie—"Mussolini."—*Allston Recorder.*

Population Control.—Owing to the lack of space and the rush of editing this issue, several births and deaths will be postponed until next week.—*Announcement in an Iowa paper.*

Harsh Measures.—Houses and structures that were condemned and either ordered demolished, together with their owners or agents, are herewith listed.—*Tennessee paper.*

Biting the Pebbles.—Nowadays, when a local boy hits the grit, he may be burning up a gravel highway or he may be working on his daily assignment of spinach.—*Detroit Free Press.*

First Aid to Vocalists.—From canary breeders we learn that a bird may be taught to sing by placing a basin of water in its cage. A cake of soap and a bath towel would undoubtedly make the temptation irresistible.—*Judge.*

Shaking Apart.—
1926 FORD TUDOR SEDAN
Scarcely broken in.
This one won't last
long.
—*Ad in Ohio paper.*

Won't Play in His Yard.—"Conductor!" shouted a passenger on the back-country train. "That was my station, sir! Why didn't you stop?"

"We don't stop there any longer," said the conductor. "The engineer is mad at the station agent."—*Presbyterian Advance.*

Now You Tell One.—A mule and a Ford are said to have met on the highway.

"And what might you be?" asked the mule.

"An automobile," answered the Ford, "and you?"

"I'm a horse," replied the mule.

And they both laughed.—*Christian Evangelist.*

Three years ago

THREE years ago Dayton announced a revolutionary tire development that changed all previous ideas of tire value for hundreds of thousands of motorists. For the first time car-owners were told to ride in comfort *on a tire built for low air pressure.* And the Dayton Thorobred Cord became the pioneer low air pressure tire.

Today this same tire continues to be the logical tire for all cars not equipped with balloon tires.

It combines in one tire, long mileage, safety, easy steering, and the easy riding qualities of low air pressure construction.

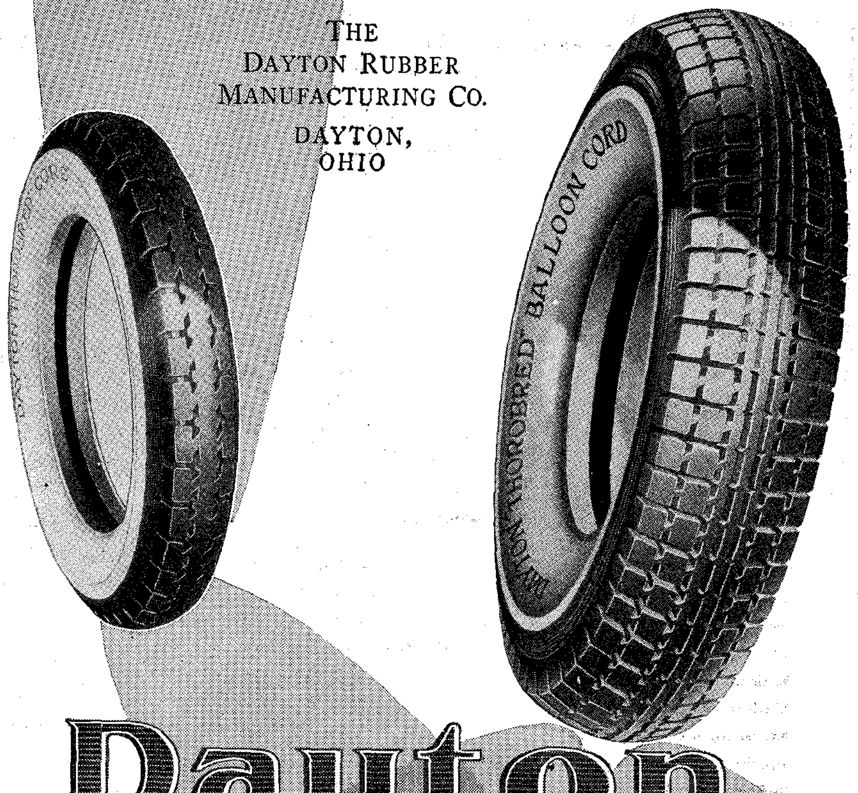
..and now!

AGAIN Dayton pioneers! Now if your car is equipped with the new 20 and 21-inch wheels, you can, in addition to all the comfort of balloon design, enjoy the smoothness of motion, strength, safety, ease of steering, long mileage and economy of Dayton stabilized construction.

You are offered all of these advantages with the Dayton *Stabilized* Balloon—a balloon that gives complete road contact at deflections as low as five per cent—a balloon built with a Semi-Flat Tread of specially tempered long-wearing rubber—a quick-grip tread that is extra-wide and does not sing nor cause rumbling.

See the many exclusive features of this tire for yourself. The Dayton dealer will show you.

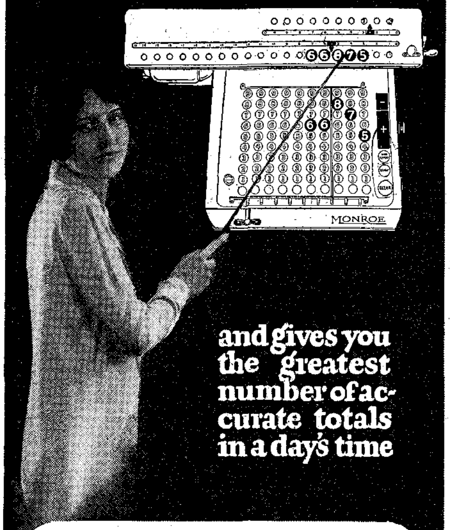
THE
DAYTON RUBBER
MANUFACTURING CO.
DAYTON,
OHIO



Dayton
Stabilized
BALLOONS

MONROE
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
HIGH SPEED
ADDING-CALCULATOR

Locked Figure Addition
Safeguards your figure-work



and gives you the greatest number of accurate totals in a day's time

SET the amount on the keyboard. Touch the Plus Bar and it is added.

The amount "locked" in the keyboard is automatically checked both before and after it is added.

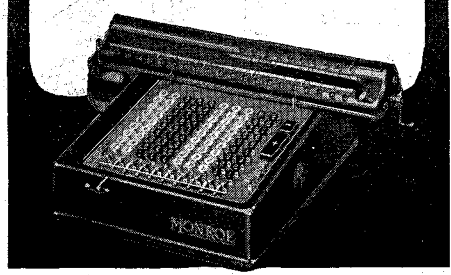
If the operator has added an incorrect figure, a touch of the Minus Bar subtracts it instantly without destroying the previous work.

Users in all lines of business have adopted Monroe "Locked-figure Addition" because they have found it gives the greatest possible protection against errors.

Accept our Free Trial Offer. Let the Monroe prove its value on addition as well as on all your calculations.

MONROE CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY, INC.
General Offices: Orange, N. J.

Monroe Machines and Service are available in All Principal Cities of the U. S., Canada, Great Britain, Europe and throughout the World.



THE SPICE OF LIFE
Continued

A Precaution.—Try our French Ice Cream on Your Company.—*From an ad in a Long Island high-school paper.*

A Long Month.—There were eleven rainy days during the month, eleven clear, eleven partly cloudy and nine cloudy.—*Virginia paper.*

Why Not Call it a Day?—PROUD FATHER—"What shall we call it?"

FOND MOTHER—"Let's call it Quits."—*Sea Bag (U. S. S. Oklahoma).*

An Early Start.—J. E. Hannah, who at twenty-nine has had a painting accepted by the Royal Academy, began life as a mere boy.—*Ogdensburg paper.*

Running Backward.—The train will leave New York June 18, and will have right of way the entire distance to Chicago, arriving there June 17.—*Iowa paper.*

Appropriate Ceremony.—

CRIMINAL COURT OPENS
TUESDAY WITH MURDER

—*Headlines in a Wilkes-Barre paper.*

Mysteries of the Woman's Page.—The strawberry huller may be us-use to remove pin feathers from apple. It may also be pressed into use to remove pain feathers from poultry.—*Virginia paper.*

No Gossip.—TEACHER—"How many wars can you remember?"

YOUNG THING—"Ma told me that I mustn't talk about family affairs."—*The Wasp (San Francisco).*

A "Shiner."—FATHER (reading a letter from his son at sea, to mother)—"Myopia says he's got a beautiful lamp from boxing."

MOTHER—"I just knew he'd win something in his athletics."—*Sea Bag (U. S. S. Oklahoma).*

An Hour of Grace.—The Christian College Club will be honest to visiting alumnæ and friends of Christian College Saturday night from ten till eleven o'clock in St. Clair Hall.—*From a Missouri college of journalism paper.*

Her Little Fad.—CAUTIOUS LOVER (with limited income)—"Tell me, dearest, are you very fond of clothes?"

THE BELOVED—"Clothes! My dear boy I'm the dowdiest little old-fashioned, frump. No, my vice is pearls."—*Punch.*

Possibly Social.—To-day is the last of Polish Week in a Brooklyn department store, we note from *The Brooklyn Eagle* . . . tho whether Shoe, North or Pilsudski we are unable to announce.—*Edward Hope in the New York Herald Tribune.*

No Royalist.—

Paul Hilton, Arrested at
Polo Grounds, Admits
Shooting 3 Policemen
and Terrorizing Queens

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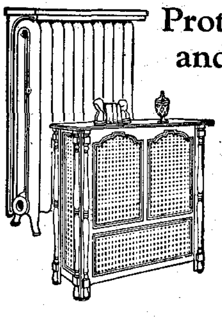

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